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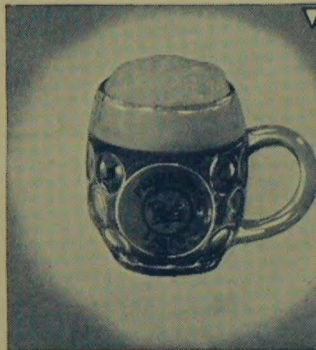
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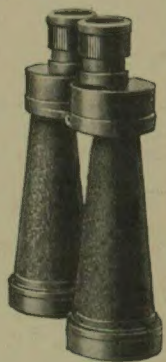
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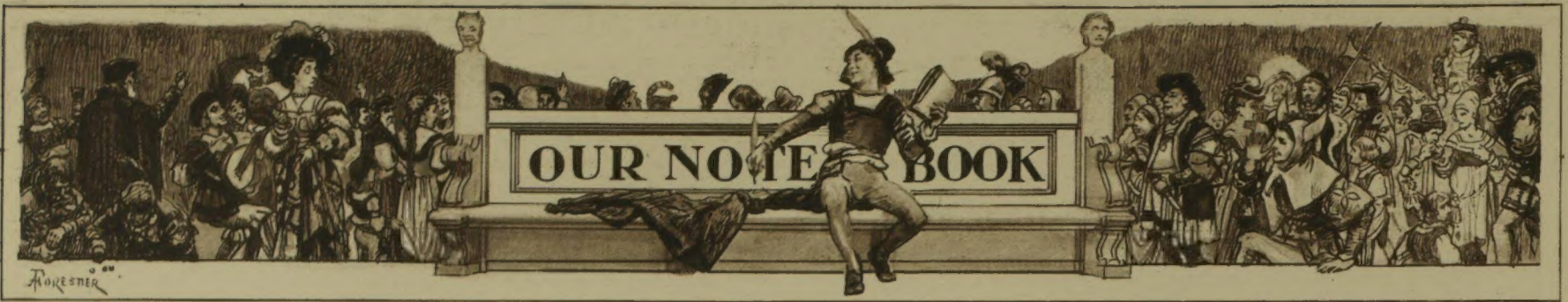
SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1936.



**MAKER OF A PACT BELIEVED TO "ENSURE EUROPEAN PEACE": DR. SCHUSCHNIGG, CHANCELLOR AND DICTATOR OF AUSTRIA, WHO, REGARDING HER AS "A GERMANIC STATE," CONCLUDED A FRIENDLY AGREEMENT WITH GERMANY.**

The terms of a new Austro-German pact, settling the three-years' feud between Austria and Germany over the question of Nazi propaganda in Austria, were announced simultaneously in Vienna and Berlin on July 11, and aroused deep interest throughout Europe. In a broadcast speech delivered that evening, Dr. Schuschnigg, the Austrian Chancellor, said: "This agreement ensures European peace. As Fate binds both the German peoples together, Austria recognises herself to be a Germanic State. Our two peoples have a similar culture and history. We Austrians are Germans, and we have a German country. Despite all that has happened, the old cultural relations between Austria and Germany are strong enough to enable us to come to a friendly agreement with Germany." Dr. Schuschnigg, it may be recalled, became practically Dictator of Austria on May 14 last, when he formed a new Government from which Prince Starhemberg was excluded.

In Berlin the communiqué announcing the agreement was read over the wireless by Dr. Goebbels, German Minister of Propaganda. It stated that, in the conviction that they were making a valuable contribution to the preservation of peace in Europe, and were serving the mutual interests of the two German nations, "the Governments of the German Reich and the Federal State of Austria have decided to render their relations again normal and friendly. . . . The German Reich Government recognises the full sovereignty of the Federal State of Austria." The Austrian Minister in London, Baron Franckenstein, pointed out in an official statement: "Dr. Schuschnigg, like his predecessor, the late Dr. Dollfuss, has always emphasised that Austria is an essentially Germanic country. . . . The main features of the agreement are considered to be the recognition by Germany of the independence of Austria and of the principle of non-interference in her internal affairs."



By ARTHUR BRYANT.

I SEE that the politicians have been discussing the B.B.C. again. This is a pleasant parliamentary exercise and must seem a welcome relief from the ordinary acerbities of party controversy. Indeed, it is almost as much a change for those reading about it as for those taking part in the debate. For once the citizen who is public-spirited enough to study the parliamentary columns finds that the speeches are about matters within his own knowledge. This is unusual. As a rule politics and everyday life are divided by a great gulf. I remember a wise friend of mine turning over some old letters in my possession. There were about a hundred of them in the folder he was examining, all written in the year 1688 to members of a Cheshire family by their neighbours and relations. As he turned the pages my friend looked up and said, "How queer it is that all these letters should have been written in a year when, according to our history books, England was rent from top to bottom by Revolution, and yet should contain scarcely a reference to the Revolution or even to politics at all." For a moment he was silent, and then added, "But when one comes to think of it, it isn't queer at all. They are the serious things of life that these people were writing about—birth and death and giving in marriage, and farming and travelling and buying food and clothes. Why should they mention politics which meant so much less to them than these?"

"Sir," said Dr. Johnson, "public affairs vex no man." The real reason why the ordinary citizen devotes so much time to the newspaper, with its accounts of world-shaking alarms and excursions, is because it all seems so pleasantly far from the necessities and urgencies of his own life. It is a kind of relaxation. He does not pore over his penny daily in the train to the office in order to keep abreast with public affairs, but in order to forget his own private ones. The reports of what this statesman has said at Geneva or that at Munich seem almost as remote from the facts of everyday life as the White Queen's remarks in "Through the Looking Glass." Even when our public men try to make our flesh creep they merely give us a pleasurable sensation of vicarious excitement. After the crises of the daily struggle for existence ancestral voices prophesying war can have an almost somnolent effect. An attack of atmospheric during our favourite hour for listening-in is more disturbing to our peace of mind than their most impassioned predictions of falling bombs. No doubt Mussolini and Stalin are very terrifying persons, but they don't worry us half as much as the grocer when his account is overdue or our chief when we are late at the office. Preserving the balance of power in Europe seems less urgent than the task of preserving the peace of the home when the cook has given notice.

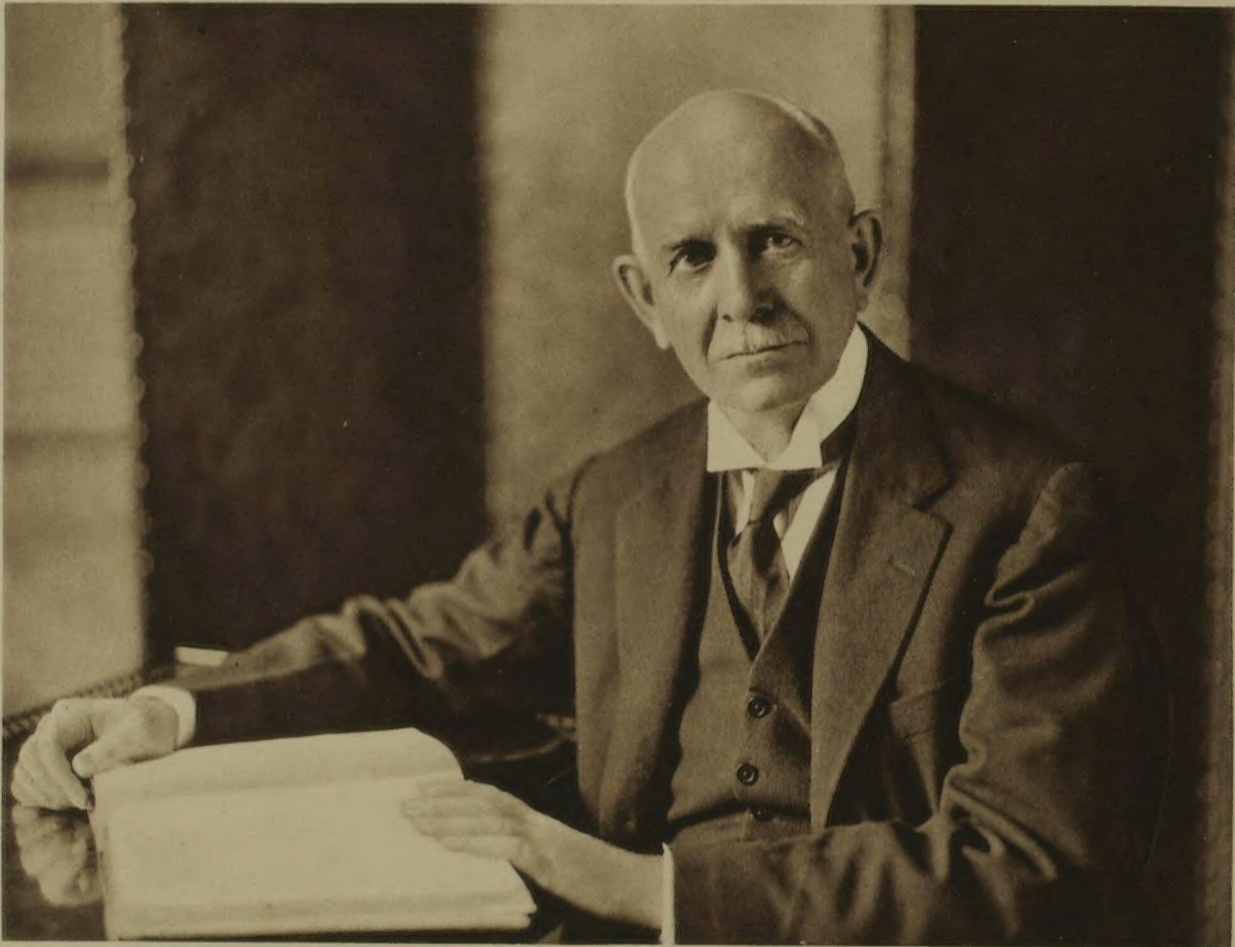
In fact, the utterances, however important, of the politicians worry us very little. They may help to wile away an idle hour, and that is all. Only at

election times do we pay them any serious attention, and then chiefly because, out of a sense of duty, we feel impelled to vote, and this activity, by sending us ten minutes out of our way to the nearest polling booth, actually impinges on our private lives. But when the politicians start talking about the B.B.C., they suddenly come close to our own lives. It is as though they had begun discussing one's wife or the kitchen sink or the split linoleum in the corner of the scullery. For the wireless is part of our home and its programmes are quite as familiar to us as the conversation of our nearest relations. Indeed, we reflect, a good deal more so than they appear to be to members of the House of Commons, whose speeches rather naturally betray a lack of familiarity with the subject. For, how, after all, can they, out every night and talking so much, really know very much about it? On the whole, whenever our legislators discuss the B.B.C. one is left with the feeling that they have got their views of it second-hand from the newspapers. For instance, to judge by their debates,

service for a very small sum, and, like Dr. Johnson with Garrick, though ready sometimes to blame the broadcasting authorities himself, will not have anyone else do so.

So, on the whole, the man in the street and the field is glad to leave the B.B.C. as it is. Some sort of ultimate control over it obviously there must be, but he is all for keeping it a very distant and indirect one, like, shall we say, his own control over the kitchen. That the same high and discreet Minister of the Crown who presides over the Post Office should also represent British broadcasting in Parliament is only right and proper: for he is the man who forwards the mails to their destinations and does not concern himself with their contents. There is a natural and proper division between public and private life, and it is the genius of a free country to see that it is maintained. An Englishman's home is his castle, and it is the peculiar glory of the B.B.C. that it has interpreted this deep-seated national instinct with remarkable understand-

ing and restraint. It never forgets that it enters that holy of holies, as it were, on sufferance—a welcome guest, no doubt, but a guest none the less. The one thing it must never do is to intrude. Politicians, who have to do a rough job in a rough world, are not accustomed to these pretty, insinuating, domestic manners; their necessary business is to stand up in public places, on soap boxes at street corners and in half-empty Gothic town-halls, and attract attention at all costs. To have this kind of thing in one's own home would be intolerable; before we knew where we were we should have a Bill being hurried through both Houses abrogating the listener's right to switch off when he wanted to. Listening-in between certain hours would be made compulsory and loud-speakers would be installed at every corner lest the citizen, driven from his own home, should seek immunity from the torrent of propaganda in the street.



THE NEW PROVOST OF ETON: THE RT. HON. LORD HUGH CECIL, P.C. D.C.L., LL.D., M.P.

It is announced that Lord Hugh Cecil has been appointed Provost of Eton in succession to the late Dr. Montague Rhodes James, O.M. Lord Hugh, who sat as M.P. (C.) for Greenwich for eleven years (1895-1906), before becoming Member (U.) for Oxford University in 1910, soon proved himself to be an orator of the first rank. He was educated at Eton and at University College, Oxford, and is a Fellow of Hertford. He was born on October 14, 1869, fifth son of the third Marquess of Salisbury, whose private secretary he was for a while.

they appear chiefly concerned with such questions as the forms of contract given to artistes, the degree of control exercised over the private lives of the staff, and even—incredible though this may seem—the facial expression of the Director-General.

The ordinary listener knows nothing about all this and probably cares less. His sole concern is the programmes, and the despatch, clarity and intelligibility with which these are provided. What he does know is that within the course of little more than a decade, without costing any politician an hour's thought or the public purse a penny, an organisation has been built up which has enhanced out of all measure the amenities of everyday life. No government department and no commercial enterprise has ever provided half so much happiness in so short a space of time. The listener often grumbles, of course, just as he does periodically about his wife's cooking or the defect in the bathroom hot-water tap. But on the whole, he feels that he gets a great deal of

The B.B.C. has made it its business to give the plain man music, drama, laughter, wise talk about men and books, and a genial and dignified refreshment of his inward self after the turmoil and littleness of the day's round. It recognises that it isn't its job to save people's souls but to make them worth saving. In doing so it has avoided both the cold and purposeless inhumanity of bureaucracy and the pushful self-interest of big business—that rude intensiveness with which certain Continental broadcasting stations have made us familiar. The B.B.C. has, of course, made mistakes: its executives are human beings. But to see it handed over to the politicians is the very last thing the ordinary listener wants. Nor, for that matter—and it is greatly to his credit—does the more sensible British politician. After all, whatever may be said against broadcasting in this country, it isn't in a state of chaos, like foreign affairs or unemployment or the penal taxation of individual enterprise—subjects in which politicians have it all their own way.

# THE AUSTRO-GERMAN PACT: PROMINENT PERSONALITIES CONCERNED.



HERR HITLER WITH HERR VON PAPEN, THE GERMAN MINISTER IN VIENNA: A CONVERSATION, AT THE FÜHRER'S BAVARIAN MOUNTAIN HOME, TO WHICH HERR VON PAPEN RECENTLY PAID A FLYING VISIT, JUST BEFORE THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE NEW PACT WITH AUSTRIA.



ANOTHER GLIMPSE OF THE FÜHRER AT HIS MOUNTAIN RETREAT NEAR BERCHTESGADEN WHERE HE LATELY RECEIVED HERR VON PAPEN: HERR HITLER WITH GENERAL VON BLOMBERG.



A PAST MEETING BETWEEN THE "DICTATORS" OF GERMANY AND ITALY, WHO ARE BOTH VERY KEENLY INTERESTED IN THE NEW AUSTRO-GERMAN PACT, AND CONCERNED WITH ITS EFFECTS ON THE GENERAL INTERNATIONAL SITUATION IN EUROPE: HERR HITLER AND SIGNOR MUSSOLINI TOGETHER INSPECTING A GUARD OF HONOUR AT VENICE—AN INCIDENT OF THE GERMAN CHANCELLOR'S VISIT TO ITALY TWO YEARS AGO.



AN OCCASION ON WHICH THE DUCE AND THE PRESENT AUSTRIAN CHANCELLOR MET AND JOINED IN MAKING A POLITICAL PACT: SIGNOR MUSSOLINI (WITH PEN IN HAND) ABOUT TO SIGN AN ITALO-AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN TREATY IN ROME; WITH DR. SCHUSCHNIGG (IN DRESS CLOTHES) STANDING BEHIND (TO THE RIGHT)—A MEMORABLE GATHERING AT THE PALAZZO VENEZIA.



ONE OF TWO "PRONOUNCED NATIONALS" ADMITTED TO THE AUSTRIAN CABINET: DR. GUIDO SCHMIDT, THE NEW CHIEF SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.



THE GERMAN MINISTER FOR PROPAGANDA ANNOUNCING THE CONCLUSION OF THE NEW AUSTRO-GERMAN PACT OVER THE WIRELESS IN BERLIN, SIMULTANEOUSLY WITH DR. SCHUSCHNIGG'S BROADCAST FROM VIENNA: DR. GOEBBELS READING BEFORE A MICROPHONE.



THE OTHER "PRONOUNCED NATIONAL" WHO HAS JUST JOINED THE AUSTRIAN CABINET: GENERAL GLAISE HORSTENAU, APPOINTED MINISTER WITHOUT PORTFOLIO.

As recorded on our front page, under a portrait of Dr. Schuschnigg, the Austrian Chancellor, the announcement of the new Austro-German agreement was simultaneously broadcast by him in Vienna, and by Dr. Goebbels in Berlin, on the evening of July 11. The conclusion of the pact was attributed largely to the efforts of Herr von Papen, the German Minister in Austria, who made an all-night journey, on July 10, from Vienna to see Herr Hitler at his country house at Obersalzberg, near Berchtesgaden, in Bavaria, arriving back in Vienna on the following morning. It was reported that Herr Hitler pressed for an immediate announcement, which the Austrian Government had expected to make quite so soon, and that telephone messages on the subject were also received in Vienna

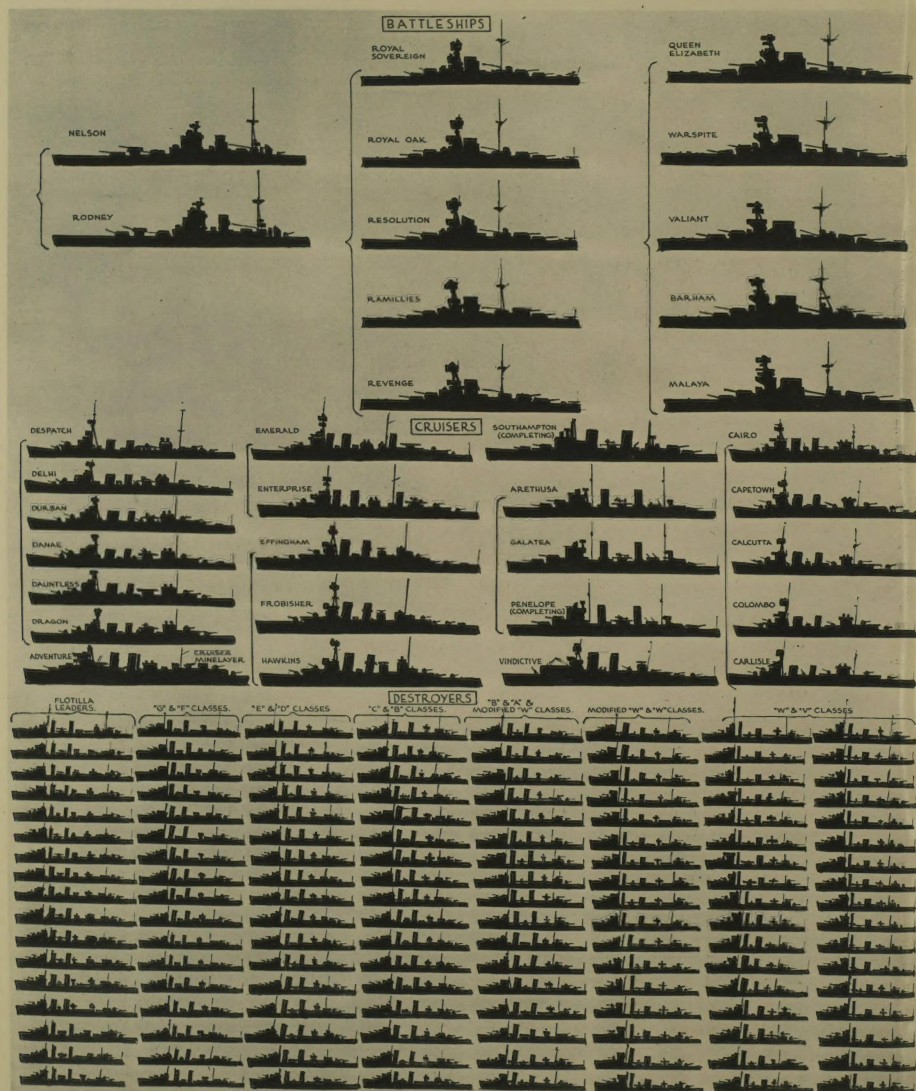
from Signor Mussolini. Our photographs are of interest as showing previous meetings of the personalities concerned, especially at Herr Hitler's Bavarian mountain retreat. Writing on July 12, the "Daily Telegraph" Vienna correspondent said: "The agreement includes an eleventh-hour triumph for Germany—the admission of two 'pronounced Nationals' to the (Austrian) Cabinet immediately. One is General Glaise Horstenau, born in the same town as Herr Hitler—Braunau. He was Austrian liaison officer at German headquarters during the War, and represented Austria in negotiations for the peace of Brest-Litovsk, imposed by the Central Powers on Russia in 1917. The other is Dr. Guido Schmidt . . . until now *chef de cabinet* to the Federal President."

## THE BRITISH NAVY AS IT IS—TO BE INCREASED BY SEVEN

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## CRUISERS, TWO AIRCRAFT CARRIERS, AND OTHER VESSELS.

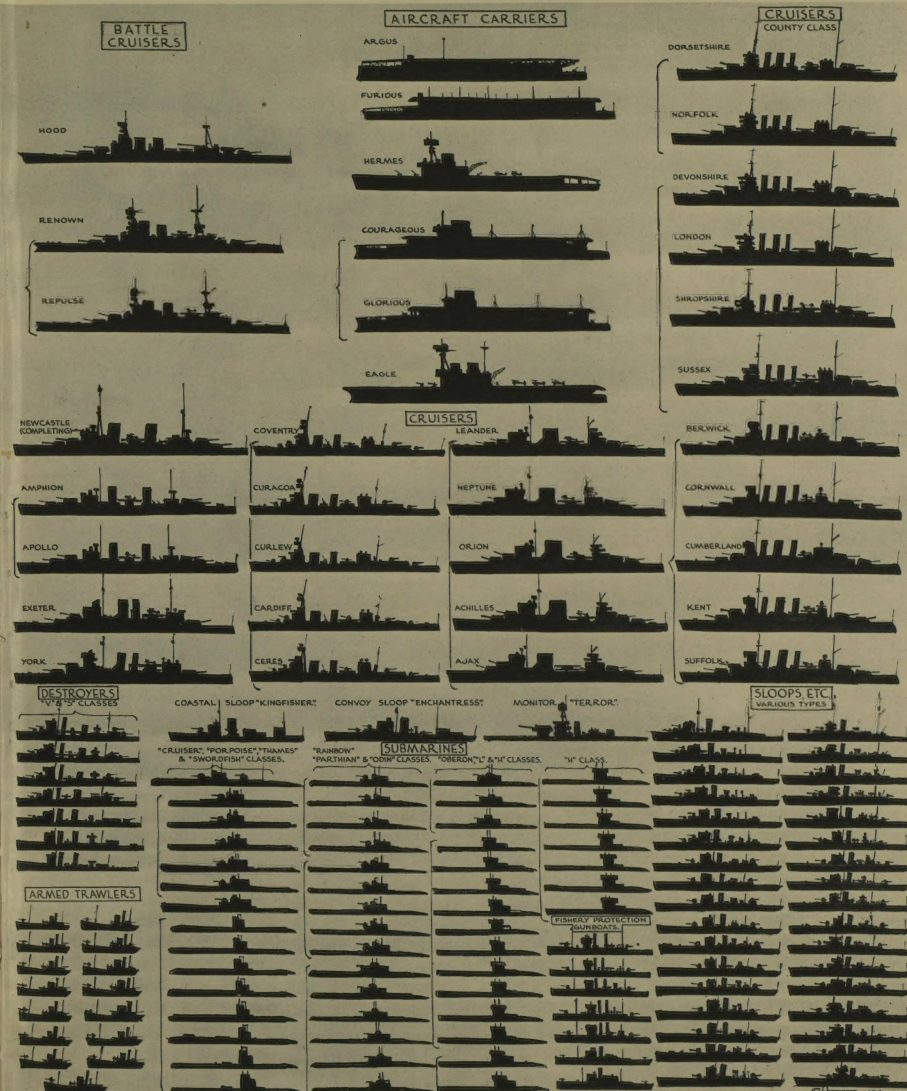
ARTIST, G. H. DAVIS.



## SHIPS OF THE SERVICE FOR WHICH SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES OF £11,359,000 HAVE

Supplementary estimates for the Navy, Army, and Air Force issued on July 9 amounted to £19,359,000. Of this total the naval share was £1,059,000. This additional Navy estimate, together with an extra £10,300,000 provided in May, brought the total supplementary provision for the Navy this year to £11,359,000, and the total estimated expenditure to £20,289,000. This is £21,239,000 more than the net estimate in 1935-1936. It is proposed to add to the naval programme for 1936 the following ships: two cruisers (about 5000 tons), making seven cruisers in all; one flotilla leader and eight destroyers,

making eighteen vessels in all; one aircraft carrier, making two in all; and four submarines (three patrol type and one of a smaller type), making eight submarines in all. The total cost of these additions to the programme was estimated to be £11,015,000, and the expenditure in the current financial year £150,000. Supplementary estimates for the Army and Air Force were respectively £6,600,000 and £11,700,000. In the drawing given on these pages, the Navy as it exists at present is shown in silhouette. Many of the ships are already obsolescent. Of the First Line of British ships, all, with the



## BEEN ISSUED THIS YEAR: THE PRESENT-DAY STRENGTH OF THE BRITISH NAVY.

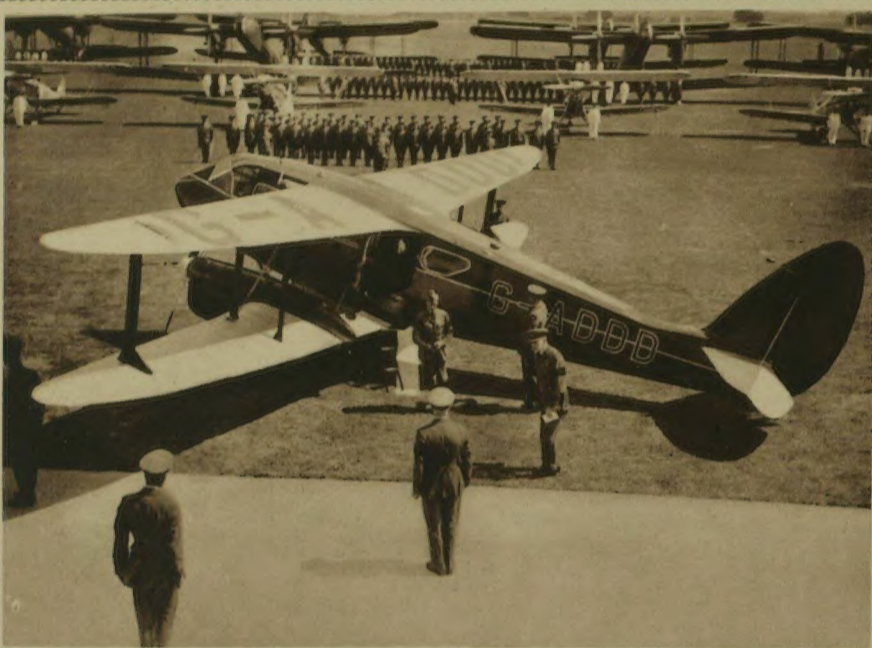
exception of "Nelson," "Rodney," and "Hood," date back to the war period. Several battleships have, of course, been considerably altered and improved in fighting power as the result of refits, and the battle-cruiser "Repulse" has recently passed into commission after a refit costing £1,474,000. A number of destroyers and a few cruisers of the early "C" class also belong to the war years. Of these, the "Ceres" and "Cardiff" will shortly be scrapped, while "Vindictive," of the "Hawkins" class, is to be used as a cadet training ship. New cruisers are nearing completion to take their places. The

"Tinclads," or lightly armoured "County" class cruisers, are now being taken in hand for refitting and the provision of water-line armour. Though several submarines are under construction or projected, in this arm Great Britain compares very unfavourably with other naval Powers, France having 52, Italy 64, Japan 57, and the U.S.A. 84 to our 52. It should be added that, according to the latest Return of Fleets, there are considerably more sloops and armed minesweeping vessels than our illustration shows; and that we include only ships of the British Navy—not those of the rest of the Empire.

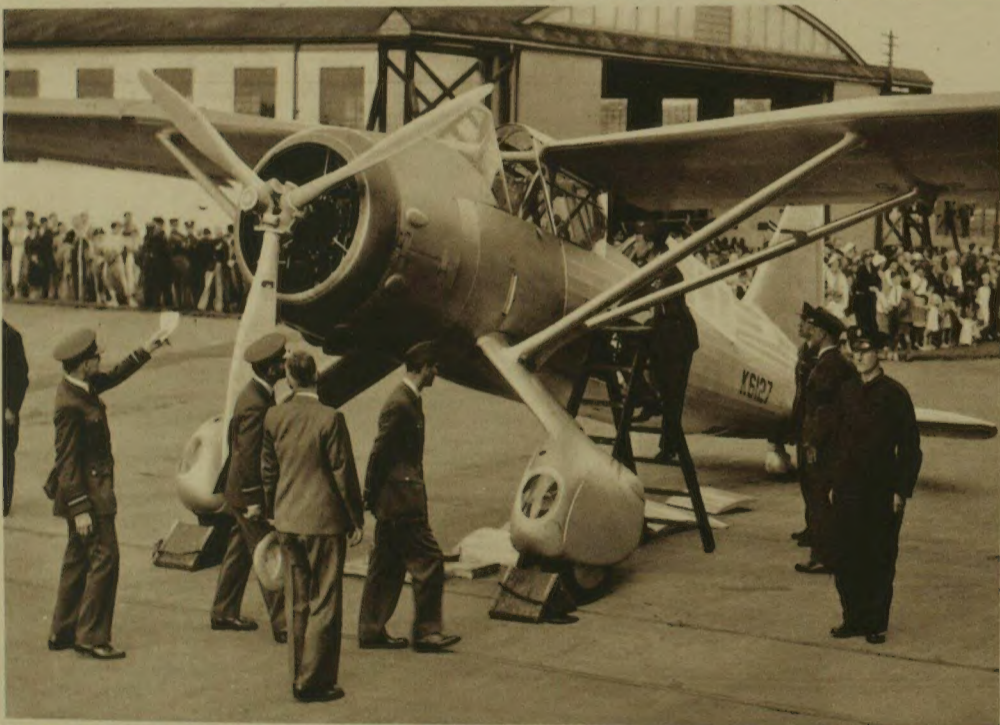
# THE FIRST AIR TOUR OF R.A.F. STATIONS BY A BRITISH MONARCH.



OUR FLYING KING ON HIS 300-MILE TOUR OF INSPECTION TO FOUR STATIONS OF THE ROYAL AIR FORCE: HIS MAJESTY'S "DRAGON RAPIDE" IN FLIGHT BETWEEN NORTHOLT AND THE TRAINING SCHOOL AT WITTERING, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

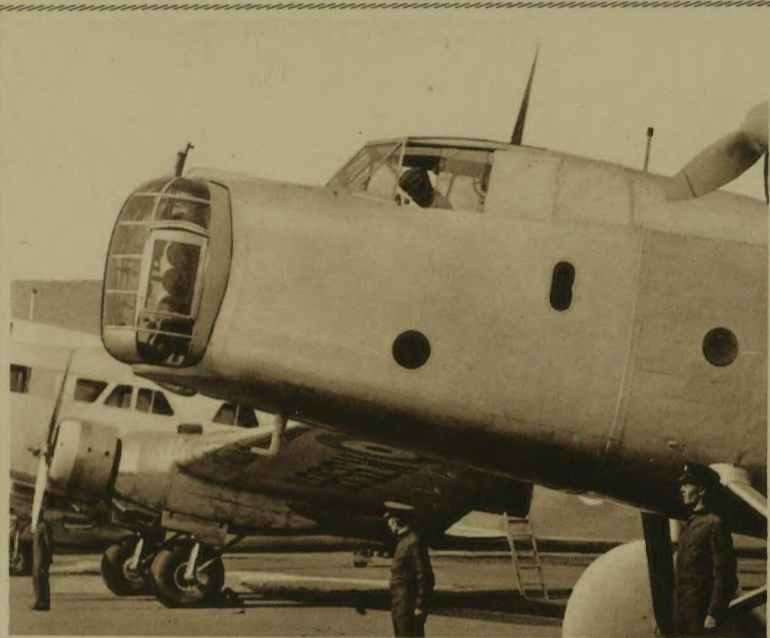


THE ARRIVAL OF THE ROYAL AEROPLANE AT MILDENHALL, WHERE THE KING INSPECTED BOMBERS AND THEIR CREWS: HIS MAJESTY (IN R.A.F. UNIFORM AND FORAGE CAP) JUST AFTER ALIGHTING FROM HIS MACHINE, FOLLOWED BY THE DUKE OF YORK (IN DOORWAY).



THE KING CLIMBS A PAIR OF STEPS TO EXAMINE A NEW WESTLAND ARMY CO-OPERATION MACHINE: AN INCIDENT AT MARTLESHAM HEATH, SHOWING THE DUKE OF YORK (NEXT TO LEFT) AND AIR CHIEF MARSHAL SIR EDWARD ELLINGTON, CHIEF OF THE AIR STAFF (EXTREME LEFT, POINTING).

ON July 8, the King, as Marshal of the Royal Air Force, accompanied by the Duke of York, flew 310 miles on an eight-hour inspection of R.A.F. stations, the first tour of its kind by a British sovereign. Travelling in his private aeroplane, a De Havilland "Dragon Rapide," piloted by Flight-Lieut. E. H. Fielden, his Majesty left Windsor in the morning, and visited in turn the establishments at Northolt, Wittering, Mildenhall, and Martlesham Heath. He then returned by air to Hendon, and on alighting remarked: "It has been a glorious day." At Northolt the King watched flight aerobatics by three Gauntlet machines, which he described as "the most wonderful flying exhibition" he had ever seen. At Wittering, the quarters of No. 11 Flying Training School, lunch was taken in the officers' mess. At Mildenhall, squadrons of bombers and their crews were inspected, and at Martlesham Heath the Aeroplane and Armament Experimental Establishment. His Majesty took the closest interest in new types of aircraft, climbing into the cockpits and testing controls. Both he and his brother were in R.A.F. uniform, and wore for the first time the new field-service forage cap.



THE KING'S PRACTICAL INTEREST IN THE TECHNICAL DETAILS OF R.A.F. MACHINES: HIS MAJESTY (VISIBLE THROUGH THE COCKPIT WINDOW) TESTING THE CONTROLS OF A GIANT BOMBER AT MARTLESHAM HEATH.



BOTH WEARING THE NEW R.A.F. FORAGE CAP: THE KING (AS MARSHAL OF THE ROYAL AIR FORCE) AND THE DUKE OF YORK (AS AN AIR CHIEF MARSHAL) WELCOMED AT MILDENHALL.

THE WEEK'S NEWS BY PHOTOGRAPHY:  
EVENTS AT HOME AND ABROAD.



"BRITANNIA'S" LAST LAUNCH: KING GEORGE'S RACING CUTTER LEAVING MARVIN'S YARD AT EAST COWES TO BE SCUTTLED; WITH A WREATH ON HER BOWS.

"Britannia" was scuttled in the Channel, off St. Catherine's Point, Isle of Wight, in the early hours of July 10. The operation was carried out under cover of darkness and in secrecy, as was his late Majesty's wish. The old cutter was accompanied to sea by two destroyers, which towed her to the place decided on; and there a time charge was laid below her decks. The King has given £974 8s. 4d., the proceeds of the sale of "Britannia's" gear, to the King George V. National Memorial Fund.



THE KING'S CUP AIR RACE: COMPETING AEROPLANES LINED UP AT HATFIELD FOR THE START; WITH THE DUKE OF KENT'S ENTRY IN THE FOREGROUND.

The King's Cup air race was won at Hatfield on July 11 by Mr. Charles Gardner in a Vega "Gull" at a speed of 164.5 miles an hour. Sir Connop Guthrie (seen in our right-hand photograph; left, in black hat) is the owner of the machine. Flight-Lieut. T. Rose, last year's winner, was second. The fastest machine in the race was the Duke of Kent's "Mew Gull," in which Captain E. W. Percival took fourth place at a speed of 203 miles an hour. The race was held on July 10 and 11, the first



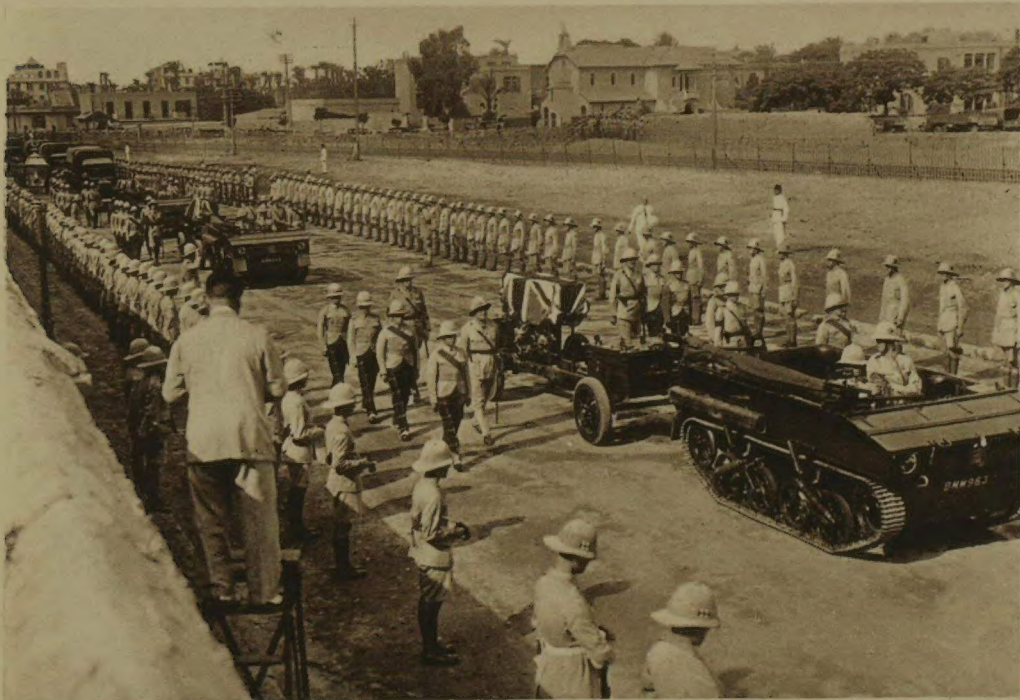
MODEL SPEEDBOAT-RACING AND A NEW WORLD RECORD OF 43.07 M.P.H.: COMPETITORS WITH THEIR CRAFT. (INSET, THE RECORD-BREAKING BOAT.)

The twelfth annual regatta organised by the Model Power Boat Association was held at Victoria Park, London, E., on July 12. The boats may not exceed 3 ft. in length, or 30 c.c. in power. Mr. S. L. Innocent and his brother, Mr. G. B. Innocent, won the 500 yards race with their boat "Betty," at an average speed of 43.07 m.p.h.—beating the world record of 42 m.p.h. held by M. Sazor, of Paris. Competitors from England, Scotland, and France were present.



CHAIRING THE WINNER OF THE KING'S CUP: MR. CHARLES GARDNER, THE PILOT (CENTRE), AND MR. CHARLES GUTHRIE, HIS PASSENGER (RIGHT).

day being devoted to an eliminating trial consisting of two circuits of a course of 612 miles. The final was flown on the second day, over a course 26 miles long based on Hatfield, the fourteen starters each making twelve circuits. Mr. Gardner was the only competitor who improved on the speed on which his handicap was based. A feature of the race was the fast cornering round the three pylons of the triangular course.



THE FUNERAL OF THE VICTIMS OF THE R.A.F. AIR DISASTER IN EGYPT: MOTOR-DRAWN GUN-CARRIAGES AND R.A.F. TENDERS ACCOMPANYING THE SEVEN FLAG-DRAPED COFFINS AT CAIRO.

A Vickers "Valentia" bomber-transport machine of the Royal Air Force crashed on July 8 at Mersa Matruh aerodrome, in the western Egyptian desert, while carrying out night operations. There were thirteen people in the machine, and of these seven were killed and the remaining six injured. Four of the dead were R.A.F. men and three were Army officers. The funeral was held on July 9, when the victims were buried in the British Military Cemetery at Cairo. The procession is seen here passing between lines of troops.



A SCHOOL FOR R.A.F. OBSERVERS: AIMING INSTRUCTION WITH A CAMERA GUN AGAINST A MODEL AEROPLANE HELD ALOFT.

Pupils from Royal Air Force units all over the country are sent to the Air Observers' School, near Louth, Lincolnshire, in order to qualify as observers. Before qualifying they have to pass examinations in bombing, air-gunners, navigation, and other subjects. Here is seen instruction in aiming with a camera gun. The resultant photographs show the degree of accuracy in aiming achieved by the would-be observer.

# A SEA OF TROUBLES.

BEING AN APPRECIATION OF  
**"SEAS OF ADVENTURES": By E. KEBLE CHATTERTON.\***

(PUBLISHED BY HURST AND BLACKETT.)

THE Mediterranean during the Great War was a theatre of naval operations more complex and more diverse than strategists had ever imagined possible. Day by day the problems of the Allied navies multiplied and deepened. There was the Dardanelles anxiety: two capital ships of the enemy in the Bosphorus, threatening sortie at any moment: the Salonika force to be transported, served and protected: two great inlets, the Adriatic and the Ægean—one of them sown with innumerable lurking-places—to be patrolled, and the Austrian fleet to be confined in the Adriatic: and in the Mediterranean itself, the safe-guarding of a vast fleet of Allied ships of all sizes, which passed through the Straits of Gibraltar often at the rate of a hundred a day. In the background was always the menace of Greece, and repeatedly, at times when ships could ill be spared for such purposes, it was necessary to make demonstrations to prevent that incalculable country from throwing in her lot with the enemy. By the beginning of 1916, "the Navy was committed to the following tasks: 1. Blockade of the Dardanelles; maintaining a constant watch against a sortie; interfering with the Turks by means of bombardments from ships, and the dropping of bombs from aircraft. 2. Supporting the Salonika army by the Anglo-French fleet; blockading the Bulgarian coast; ensuring safe passage up the Ægean for transports and supply ships in spite of submarines and mines. 3. Having in readiness a powerful naval force for demonstrating against the Greeks on any threatening political crisis; protecting such Ægean islands as were in our occupation. 4. Protecting the Suez

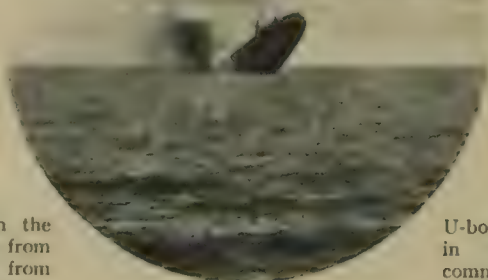
people and its army. The evacuation from Durazzo to Corfu was one of the most remarkable naval achievements of the war, and deserves even to be mentioned in the same breath as the Dardanelles feat. One hundred and thirty thousand refugees were rescued, at the rate of about two thousand by sea and the same number by land daily, and transported down a hundred miles of coast, in defiance of enemy mines, aeroplanes, raids, submarines and surface ships; and eventually a refitted and regenerated Serbian army, numbering more than a hundred thousand, was placed under the orders of General Sarrail at Salonika.

Such were the mere incidentals of naval warfare in the Mediterranean, and they remind us, as we read Mr. Keble Chatterton's vigorous description of them, how much more far-reaching than mere battle-strength are the uses of sea-power.

Of all these problems which harassed the Allied forces in the Latin Lake, the submarine was incomparably the most formidable. The first submarine sinking in the Mediterranean occurred in October, 1914, and by September of the following year, six German

U-boats were operating ubiquitously in these waters. They were all commanded by men of extraordinary

1918, he had sent to the bottom more than half-a-million tons of shipping. Indeed, the whole of Mr. Keble Chatterton's volume is a most impressive testimony to the power of a new weapon which rapidly became—and is likely to remain—the dominating factor in naval warfare. Until the convoy system proved effective in 1918, all the immense amount of effort and ingenuity which the Allies expended on this one object was insufficient to check the alarming depredations of half-a-dozen U-boats. Neither the elaborate nets, which involved the employment of large fleets of minor ships, nor the picturesque exploits of the "Q," or decoy ships, seem to have been very effective. Mr. Keble Chatterton gives some interesting statistics of submarine casualties. "Throughout the years of hostilities Germany lost (as recorded on the memorial column at Kiel) exactly 199 submarines. I have spent considerable time examining each of these cases in detail, and find that only nine of these losses can be ascribed to the mine-nets. This may seem ridiculously few, yet we must recollect that the sinkings by Q-ships amounted only to eleven submarines all told. Moored mine-fields and depth-charges were actually the chiefest foes to under-water craft." Again and again we are struck in Mr. Keble Chatterton's stirring pages, not only by the elusiveness, but by the "toughness" of the submarine. Many a time a U-boat seemed to be fatally hit, and was reported to be destroyed, when—as we now know—she was merely disabled, and managed somehow to find her way home, despite severe injuries; and not infrequently submarines contrived to extricate themselves, with astonishing resourcefulness, from nets which had ensnared them, apparently beyond all hope of escape. So successfully did the submarine defy all our counter-measures,



TORPEDOED BY AN ENEMY SUBMARINE IN THE MEDITERRANEAN ON FEBRUARY 9, 1916: THE 5593-TON BRITISH STEAMER "SPRINGWELL" GOING DOWN BY THE HEAD.

After the "Springwell" had been torpedoed, the "Q" ship "Werribee" came up in response to her S.O.S. Presently a U-boat rose to the surface and fired at the "Werribee," which then ran up the White Ensign and returned the fire. The submarine dived and escaped. Six hours later the "Springwell" sank. Her crew of 73 were all rescued when her boats were picked up by the "Werribee."

resource and daring: Hersing, Forstmann, Valentiner, Rücker, Gansser and Lothar von Arnauld de la Perière were the "Big Six," and of these, remarkable though they all were, the last-named was our most relentless scourge. Unlike Valentiner, de la Perière was a chivalrous adversary, but his record of destruction is a dreadful commentary on modern warfare; by March,



THE BRITISH MONITOR "M-30" ON FIRE AFTER BEING SHELLLED BY THE ENEMY'S LAND-GUNS: THE SHIP OFF LONG ISLAND, NEAR SMYRNA, ON MAY 14, 1916.

"The battery opened fire again and 'M-30' was hit. The shell went through oil-tank as well as one boiler, making a hole through the engine-room's bottom. The ship was completely crippled instantly. . . . Whilst 'M-30' drifted towards Long Island . . . the flames rapidly increased, and we then flooded both magazines. About 200 yards from the shore the monitor came to rest on the bottom."

that by the beginning of 1917 we were losing 300,000 tons of shipping monthly and building barely 100,000 tons to replace it. It is now a familiar story how nearly we came to disaster, and how at the eleventh hour the convoy system saved us from it. This belated expedient was as successful in the Mediterranean as elsewhere—how successful is sufficiently shown by the fact that "whereas only two Mediterranean U-boats had been sunk in the whole of 1917, already five had been wiped off the list during May 1918 solely." The enemy submarines maintained to the end their extraordinary skill and audacity of seamanship. On Oct. 28, 1918, when all was virtually over, fifteen of them "left Cattaro for the long and boisterous autumn trip to the North Sea." No fewer than thirteen successfully made the passage of the Gibraltar Straits. "When we consider that the defile was alive with vessels, and their propellers could be heard everywhere in the channel separating Europe from Africa, this escape was a remarkable achievement."

In the long and anxious years which preceded that last act, every kind of craft had been pressed into service against the underwater menace; and of all those combatants, none deserve a more honourable place in our naval annals than the "Little Ships" to which Mr. Keble Chatterton devotes some of his most spirited chapters. Surely no fleet, at once more gallant and more unconventional, has ever been seen upon the ocean than the "long procession of thirty-one tubby ships" which, on June 4, 1915, "started off in a wonderful armada" from Poole Harbour. Consider what manner of war-vessels they were. "A typical drifter measured 88 feet long, with 19-foot

(Continued on page 132.)



DROPPED BY AN ENEMY AIRSHIP FLYING OVER THE ÆGEAN DURING THE GREAT WAR: A ZEPPELIN BOMB. All Illustrations on this Page Reproduced from "Seas of Adventures." By E. Keble Chatterton. By Courtesy of the Publishers, Messrs. Hurst and Blackett.

Canal by battleships and other units. 5. Patrolling the Mediterranean shipping lanes. 6. Continuing the Adriatic blockade, and making the Otranto Straits less easy for U-boats." It is little wonder that Admiral Jellicoe, especially in view of the losses—alarming at that period—by submarine sinkings, felt that the naval "front" had become far too extended; and the Mediterranean problem was rendered none the easier by the fact that, in spite of numerous conferences and re-arrangements, co-operation between the navies of the Allies in this theatre was always imperfect.

As if all these responsibilities were not enough, the Allied forces, at the end of 1915, had been confronted with the truly daunting task of rescuing the stricken Serbian



THE EFFECT OF SHELL-FIRE ON A BRITISH DRIFTER: THE DECK OF THE "JEAN" PENETRATED BY AN AUSTRIAN SHELL DURING A RAID FROM CATTARO, ON MAY 15, 1917.

On the morning of May 15, 1917, a number of drifters in the Mediterranean were raided by three Austrian light cruisers, commanded by Captain Horthy (afterwards Admiral and Regent of Hungary). Out of 47 drifters, 14 were sunk, while 1 officer and 73 men were killed, and 8 officers taken prisoners. One of the drifter captains, Joseph Watt, received the V.C. for his conduct in this action. On their way back to Cattaro the Austrian cruisers were attacked by some British and Italian ships, and Captain Horthy was wounded.

\* "Seas of Adventures: The Story of the Naval Operations in the Mediterranean, Adriatic, and Ægean." By E. Keble Chatterton. With fifty-five illustrations and four maps. (Hurst and Blackett; 18s.)

# OUR AIR FORCES IN EGYPT TO BE STRENGTHENED: A NEW PLAN OF DEFENCE.



BRITISH AIRCRAFT FLYING OVER THE EGYPTIAN COAST NEAR ALEXANDRIA: THREE "FAIREY III. F" FLOAT-PLANES, FOR FLEET SPOTTER RECONNAISSANCE WORK, LEADING, AND (AT REAR) TWO VICKERS "SUPERMARINE" WALRUS AMPHIBIAN FLYING-BOATS WITH RETRACTABLE UNDER-CARRIAGES, ATTACHED TO AUSTRALIAN SHIPS.



VICKERS "VALENTIA" BOMBER-TRANSPORT MACHINES OF THE ROYAL AIR FORCE CROSSING THE EGYPTIAN DESERT: AIRCRAFT OF THE SAME TYPE AS THAT WHICH CRASHED ON JULY 8 AT MERSA MATRUH, WEST OF ALEXANDRIA, KILLING SEVEN OF THE THIRTEEN OCCUPANTS AND INJURING THE REMAINING SIX.

The military terms of the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty, which was still in course of negotiation when we went to press, were forecast some days ago, and the forecast was understood to be broadly correct. The terms include the progressive reduction of the British military garrison in Egypt and the gradual removal of the greater part of it from Cairo to Ismailia, on the Suez Canal. In compensation, the British

air forces in Egypt are to be increased, and aerodromes will probably be maintained at Ismailia and possibly at Aboukir. The intention is to entrust the internal control of the country to the Egyptian Government and the Egyptian Army, as soon as the latter is fit to undertake it, and to rely for supporting it, should necessity arise, on mobile forces (especially air forces) with wide powers of rapid movement

**A New Scheme  
for the Defence  
of Egypt—  
and a "Key" City:  
ALEXANDRIA—  
to  
Become a British  
Naval Base?**

AS mentioned on the preceding page, it is understood that the terms of the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty, which was still in course of negotiation at the time of writing, include the gradual withdrawal of the British military garrison from Cairo. It is believed that the greater part of the military forces will be removed to Ismailia, and that a small military garrison will also be maintained at Alexandria. The harbour at Alexandria, or part of it, will perhaps be rented from the Egyptian Government for use as a British naval base. A large proportion of the British naval forces in the Mediterranean has been stationed at Alexandria ever since the Anglo-Italian crisis arose last winter—not only ships of the Mediterranean Fleet, but also units temporarily sent from the home station and from other stations abroad to reinforce them. Now this state of affairs is coming to an end, for on July 9 the Admiralty repeated its intention to restore normal conditions of service in the Mediterranean Fleet as soon as possible. The Fleet is to be maintained on a slightly stronger footing than before the crisis began, but the ships from other stations temporarily attached to the Mediterranean will gradually return to their stations. In no case will Alexandria supersede Malta, which will remain the principal British naval base in the Mediterranean.—The aeroplanes in the photograph on these pages are three "Fairley III.F" machines leading, and, at the rear, two Vickers "Supermarine" Walrus amphibian flying-boats.



SEAPLANES OVER ALEXANDRIA, SHOWING THE HARBOUR IN THE BACKGROUND, AND



(INSET, LEFT) A CLOSER VIEW OF THE HARBOUR, WITH WARSHIPS AT ANCHOR.

## OLD FIREARMS IN WHICH TECHNIQUE LAGGED BEHIND INVENTION:

INGENIOUS DEVICES THAT HAVE PROVED  
THEIR WORTH IN MORE MODERN TIMES.

By DR. ARNE HOFF, M.A., of the Tojhusmuseum (the Royal Museum of Arms and Armour), Copenhagen. Photographs by Courtesy of the Museum.

It is scarcely necessary to emphasise the point that this article, with the accompanying illustrations, is of particular interest at the moment, in view of the Bisley Meeting, which finishes to-day, July 18.

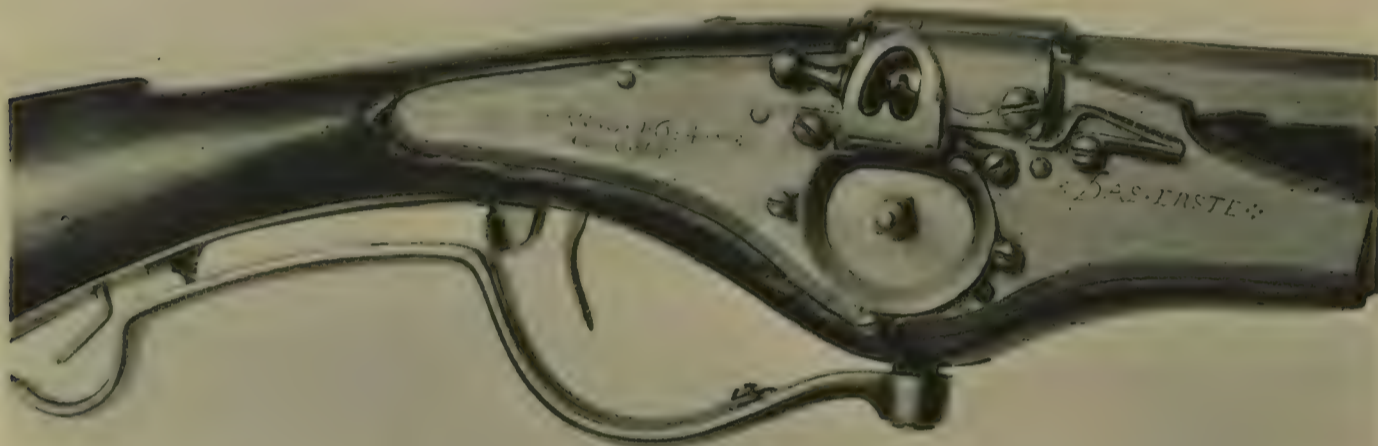
IT seems as if among most collectors of arms there is not the same interest for firearms as for swords and daggers. This is not quite inexplicable. In their eyes, no firearm has the oriental fragrance of a Turkish scimitar, nor has it the beautiful lines of a cup-hilt sword, nor the romance suggested by a claymore. And yet it is extremely interesting to follow the constant struggle of

just in front of the trigger-guard, engage into the notch of the plug and lock it firmly. Six small, smooth-bore chambers or thimbles, about five inches long, belong to this gun. On the side they have a protuberance corresponding to a groove in the barrel, and on that protuberance flash-pan and hammer are fixed. After each shot the thimble with pan and hammer is taken out and another inserted. This breech-loader, of a system which has been known from about the middle of the seventeenth century, was made in Braunsfels (Hesse) in 1667 by Hans Hennerich Albrecht. It meant a great step forward; but still it was not a practical weapon, owing to the large escape of gas at the joint.

guns. An early instance of this kind of gun is shown in Fig. 5. The barrel drops on a hinged joint. The breech-end of the barrel has a square plug with two notches. When the gun is being closed, the plug engages into a corresponding hole on the top of the false breech. For further fastening, two arms, which are connected with a small lever

collections a few specimens from this master's hand still exist; thus the Royal Museum of Arms and Armour in Copenhagen has three specimens, of which one is shown here (Fig. 6). Another, more like a carbine, from the hand of the same maker, is dated 1597. The richly engraved and chased barrel has a ring-shaped plate at the breech-end carrying the axis upon which the chambers revolve. At the butt-end the spindle has the shape of a square plug, fastened by several pins to the butt. On the barrel, moreover, is an arm which holds the hammer or striking piece in a frame. The chambers, eight in all, are gathered round a central tube in which the spindle rests. They are, moreover, attached to a small plate at each end, and the one nearest to the barrel has holes corresponding to the calibre. The chambers are moved round by hand. The top one is held in the proper position for firing by a spring attached to the barrel, and which engages into small notches on the top of the front plate of the chambers. There is a separate flash-pan for each chamber, covered with a sliding lid, which is retained in position by a spring catch. The weapon is fired in the following way: the gunner presses the sliding lid aside, thus uncovering the prime of the chamber just in front of the barrel, cocks, and presses the trigger. The flint hits the hammer, a spark falls down on the pan now open, and the gun goes off. After that the gunner moves the chambers round one turn and makes again the same simple movement: the pistol is ready for firing.

Another problem for the gun constructors of old was how to create an effective magazine gun. We have already seen one solution: the revolving system. The Kalthoff magazine rifle, which will be described in the following lines (see Figs. 1 and 2), is another instance. One of the main difficulties in constructing a magazine gun was how to place the powder safe from ignition caused by leakiness or the like when the shot was fired. This problem was solved in the following way: the powder is contained in a chamber in the butt, which is filled from behind. Through a small spout just behind the trigger a proper portion runs into an oblong transport chamber, which is attached to the prolonged tail-end of the trigger-guard. When the small, angle-shaped pin sitting in the hind end of the



1 AND 2. A DANISH MAGAZINE RIFLE OF 1645—ANTICIPATING THE WINCHESTER: THE KALTHOFF RIFLE, RELOADED BY A SINGLE MOVEMENT OF THE TRIGGER-GUARD FORWARD AND BACK—(ABOVE) THE LOCK IN ITS NORMAL POSITION; AND (BELOW) THE TRIGGER-GUARD ALMOST IN ITS FRONT POSITION; SHOWING THE BREECH-BLOCK MOVING AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE BARREL.

ingenious brains to advance towards still better forms of hand firearms. Time and again discoveries have been made and new systems constructed which have fallen flat because the technical knowledge of the age was not yet sufficient to exploit the idea of the invention.

In the following lines I shall try to give an impression of a few specimens of ingeniously invented gun-systems which were all of them far ahead of their age. All the weapons here mentioned are exhibited in the imposing collection of hand firearms of the "Tojhusmuseum" (the Royal Museum of Arms and Armour) in Copenhagen, Denmark.

The gun shown in Fig. 3 is a wheel-lock breech-loader, probably German, from about the middle of the sixteenth century. It will be appreciated by those who are interested in the development of the gun. For we have here from so old a date a firearm the principle of which is, on the whole, the same as that of Snider's rifle from the early 'sixties of last century. The breech-block can be swung open on an axis parallel to that of the barrel, the system later on commonly known as *à la tabatière*, thus making room for the charge. When closed, the breech-block is held in its position by a square plug which can be pressed forward into a corresponding notch in the block by means of a stud on the top of the stock. Moreover, in the upper edge of the lock-plate, behind the wheel-lock, there is a threaded groove through which a safety-pin can be screwed into the breech-block from the side, thus keeping it still better in position for firing. Bullet and powder were placed in a small movable plate-iron chamber or thimble, which was pushed into the barrel from behind and retained by a pin on top in such a position that it stopped with its touch-hole opposite the flash-pan. In this way ignition took place. A spare iron cartridge belongs to the gun. It is evident that this construction by an unknown German gun-maker meant an immense advance on the old muzzle-loader. But the weapon was not gas-tight, and the safety-pin, which keeps the block in position, was too slender. As the stiff iron cartridge could not dilate under the pressure of the gas, the fouling would very soon create difficulties in loading. For those reasons the system was given up and forgotten—to be re-invented about three hundred years later by Snider.

Another breech-loading system frequently met with in the development of firearms is the so-called drop-down system, which is fairly common in modern sporting

Another very ingenious device is represented by the breech-loading rifle shown in Fig. 4. The breech-end of the barrel has the shape of a threaded shaft which fits closely round the conic powder-chamber, the thread being screwed into the outer wall of the chamber-piece. On every two-sixths of the circumference the spirals have been filed away, so that one-sixth turn to the right establishes the same effective closure as would six whole turns of an ordinary screw. This most ingenious system is the same as that taken up by gun factories in France in the early 'eighties of last century. The rifle was invented in 1661 by Brostrup Schiort, a general of the Danish Artillery. This specimen, however, is the only one kept. The invention was evidently premature.

Another case in point is the revolving system, which did not become generally used till Samuel Colt's patent of 1835, though it is known from a far earlier date. It was invented independently several times at different periods. Even before 1600 there lived in Nuremberg a gun-maker who made both guns and pistols on the revolving system. Unfortunately we do not know his name, only his mark, which is a spur. In European

guard is pressed, the latter in its full length can be swung forward, and the transport chamber now conveys the powder to the fore-end of the lock-plate. At the same time spring lids close both the spout of the powder chamber and the transport chamber. Behind the angular barrel is a breech-block with three chambers or bores which can move at right angles to the axis of the barrel. When closed the breech has its left chamber just in front of the aperture of a bullet chamber situated in the fore-shaft. Thus by its own weight a bullet finds its way into the chamber when the barrel is raised. The trigger-guard now being pressed as far forward as possible, the transport chamber pushes aside a lid in the fore-edge of the lock-plate, this edge retaining the lid of the transport chamber. Thus a passage has been left open for the powder to run into the channel inside the lock when the barrel is raised. Simultaneously with the motion of the trigger-guard, the breech-block is moved to the right (i.e., on the pictures, towards the spectator) by the agency of various cog-wheels, so that its central chamber, when the guard is in its foremost position, is just opposite the channel through which the powder from the transport chamber is poured into the chamber in the breech-block.

[Continued on opposite page.]

## FIREARMS MADE BEFORE THEIR TIME : OLD DEVICES THAT ANTICIPATE MODERN DISCOVERIES.

*Continued.]*

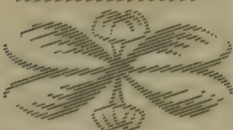
And at the same time the left chamber, which already has received a bullet from the bullet chamber, as mentioned above, is now placed just behind the tail-end of the barrel. At this moment a piston forces the bullet into this. When the trigger-guard is pressed back again the breech-block slides to the left, with the result that the central chamber containing the powder comes to be placed just behind the bullet. All the powder, however, has not been able to find a place in the central chamber, but the rest of it has got into the right-hand bore in the breech-block, from which it slides down on to the flash-pan through an aperture. At the same time, a rack has wound up the wheel of the lock: the gun is thus ready for firing. In event of failure



3. THE SNIDER RIFLE OF 1860 ANTICIPATED IN THE MIDDLE OF THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY: A GERMAN BREECH-LOADING WHEEL-LOCK GUN, THE PRINCIPLE OF WHICH IS CLOSELY SIMILAR TO THAT OF THE SNIDER—THE BREECH-BLOCK SWUNG OPEN AND THE MOVABLE CHAMBER PARTLY INSERTED. (ABOVE, LEFT) A SPARE CHAMBER.

of the pyrites, the wheel may be respanned from outside by an ordinary wheel-lock spanner. Thus a single movement forward and back of the trigger-guard, while at the same time the barrel was raised, made this gun ready for firing, a system later on used in the Winchester rifle. On its lock-plate the Kalthoff rifle shown here has the inscription: "Anno 1645, den 6 Oktober, Das Erste" (the

4. AN INGENIOUS CLOSURE SYSTEM RE-INVENTED BY FRENCH GUN FACTORIES IN THE EARLY 1880'S: A DANISH SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY BREECH-LOADER.



5. A SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY BREECH-LOADER ON THE DROP-DOWN SYSTEM SO COMMON TO-DAY IN SPORTING FIREARMS: A RIFLE MADE AS LONG AGO AS 1667; HAVING A MOVABLE CHAMBER WITH FLASH-PAN AND HAMMER.



first), and is thus characterised as the original. The inventor, Peter Kalthoff, had at Flensburg come into the service of Prince Frederik of Denmark, Archbishop of Bremen, who was crowned King of Denmark in 1648. Kalthoff accompanied the King to Copenhagen, and was first made manager of the gun-factory at "Sparepenge" by Frederiksborg (Seeland), and was later on promoted to an office at the Royal Arsenal, out of which the present Museum of Arms and Armour later originated. He and his family made several weapons on this system, with the sole change that later on they were provided with snaphances, or flint-locks, instead of wheel-locks. When, in 1659, King Carl X. Gustavus of Sweden was laying siege to Copenhagen, a Danish royal bodyguard was armed with Kalthoff rifles, which could contain no less than about fifty shots. The shortcomings of this system consisted partly in its great costliness, partly in its enormously complicated mechanism, of which no link must fail if the rifle should be able to work satisfactorily. The single interior parts of the lock were fragile and very difficult to repair. Furthermore, the efficiency of the whole system vitally depended on the perfect dryness of the powder, which became lumpy when being moistened. Those were, no doubt, some of the main reasons why, after a score of years, this most ingenious system was discarded and then soon forgotten.



6. THE REVOLVER TWO AND A HALF CENTURIES BEFORE SAMUEL COLT: AN EIGHT-SHOOTER REVOLVING PISTOL MADE BY AN UNKNOWN CRAFTSMAN IN NUREMBERG ABOUT 1600; WITH A RICHLY ENGRAVED AND CHASED BARREL.

## AN ARTIST'S FINEST MODELS OF THE NATURAL HUMAN FORM: EXAMPLES OF PHYSICAL GRACE AND BEAUTY

PHOTOGRAPHS AND DESCRIPTIVE ARTICLE BY RICHARD WYNDHAM, AUTHOR OF "THE GENTLE SAVAGE"

Wadi-Halfa, past Khartoum; then, on the sixth day, you will see beneath you some beehive huts, two or three brick Government buildings, and, alongside the wharf, a cockle-shell boat with a paddle-wheel in the stern. This is Malakal, and the cockle-shell is waiting to take you—probably her only passenger—up the Bahr-el-Ghazal river. In a heat that is torment you will be paddled through the "Sud"—through floating islands of papyrus grass, sheets



2. A DINKA DANCE: MEMBERS OF A SUDANESE TRIBE REMARKABLE FOR THEIR TALL, SLENDER BODIES AND THEIR GRACEFUL MOVEMENTS.

of blue lotus-flowers, and a tangle of rotting weeds. During four days you will see no landscape, only the high banks of grass which overhang the deck; and you will be woken at night by the soft rustle of fronds which brush against your cabin door. On the fourth day the river will end abruptly in an impenetrable swamp. It is the end of your journey, the province of Bahr-el-Ghazal, known to a handful of white



3. "STANDING IN THE MARSHES WITH ONE LEG RAISED LIKE A STORK": TYPICAL DINKA TRIBESMEN, OVER SIX FEET HIGH.

men as "The Bog." This province, which is part of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, lies two hundred miles west of the Nile along latitude 7 deg. North. It is nearly the size of England, and is inhabited by the Raik Dinka tribe. The country is completely flat and completely hideous. During the hot weather it is charred to a cinder; in the rains it is under water. The climate is atrocious; fever is endemic; and a Government servant must work in an office that has a normal temperature of a hundred degrees. Ugly and fever-stricken, it is little wonder that this small portion of the globe has remained unnoticed, unwanted, and almost unchanged since prehistoric times.



8. THE CHARM OF BUDDING WOMANHOOD IN A SUDANESE TRIBE: AN UNMARRIED DINKA GIRL ABOUT THE AGE OF FOURTEEN.

I spent three months painting in "The Bog, and I would willingly return, for nowhere could I find more beautiful models than the savages that live there. When I first saw these men, some of them seven feet high, leaning on one spear, or standing in the marshes with one leg raised like a stork (Fig. 3); when I saw the torsos of the women, narrow and straight like archaic sculpture, I realised that we in Europe to-day, with our games that over-develop, and

## TALL, SLENDER WARRIORS; WOMEN LIKE ARCHAIC STATUES— AMONG LITTLE-KNOWN TRIBES OF THE SUDAN.

WYNDHAM, AUTHOR OF "THE GENTLE SAVAGE"



4. A YOUNG DINKA TRIBESMAN WITH HIS FISHING-NET: A BEAUTIFUL MODEL OF UNFETTERED GRACE IN THE NATURAL HUMAN FORM.

our clothes which restrict, have no longer any conception of what the human form must once have been. The Dinka warrior has a body which is as slender as a young girl's. He looks effeminate with his beads and bracelets, and his long hair bleached a golden blond. Yet, in order to protect his cow, he will fight a lion single-handed, and—though often badly mauled—he will win. In May, great storms began to break, and I had to leave before the roads became impassable. In an old Ford, I drove south along a grass track. After a day's journey I crossed from the Bahr-el-Ghazal into the Mongalla province, which is the territory of the Azande. As a tribe they are



9. SHOWING THE SCARS OF TRIBAL MARKINGS ON HER LEFT CHEEK: A YOUNG AZANDE GIRL WHOSE BEAUTY HAS THIS BEEN MARKED.

short and exceedingly ugly. Only the young girls are beautifully formed (Fig. 10), but even they are marred by the heavy scars of tribal markings (Fig. 9). The Azande were cannibals within the last fifty years, and even to-day they probably indulge in secret. But I forgave them their unattractive habits and appearance when I discovered that they were artists. As I passed over an almost imperceptible slope into the Nile Congo Divide, I

received a shock of excitement. It was the same excitement that the collector feels when he perceives the superb form of a genuine Heppelwhite chair concealed under some twenty coats of paint, and lying among a heap of junk. For rising out of the jungle, eighteen feet high, stood a carved wooden figure; and it was a work of art (Fig. 1). It marked the entrance to the sleeping sickness settlement at Source Yubu. Further along the track I found another



5. WEARING A RING IN THE UPPER LIP AND ORNAMENTS ROUND THE RING OF THE EAR: A GRACEFUL YOUNG DINKA.

(Fig. 6); and in the distance I could see a third outlined against the sky. In this small settlement—it takes but half an hour to pass through it—there are some twenty of these statues. Nowhere else can they be seen, for, although similar figures are carved as "ju-ju," once they have served their purpose they are sunk in the river, and superstition forbids them to be removed. The origin of these at Yubu is



10. AMONG THE AZANDE PEOPLE "ONLY THE YOUNG GIRLS ARE BEAUTIFULLY FORMED": A GRACEFUL FIGURE—CONTRASTING WITH THE GENERAL ASPECT OF HER TRIBE.



6. ANOTHER SPECIMEN OF AZANDE SCULPTURE: ONE OF TWENTY TALL WOODEN FIGURES PLACED NEAR THE SLEEPING-SICKNESS SETTLEMENT AT YUBU.

unusual, and it is this that makes them of greater interest to the artist than the more common totem-pole, or Negroid religious sculpture. For these figures have no religious significance; they are, in fact, disinterested art. Locally they are taken for granted, and their history and their meaning are therefore obscure; but it would appear that they have been carved at the request of the successive white men—first a missionary, now an English doctor—who have lived in solitude fighting the most horrible of tropical diseases. For this reason, the earliest figures show a savage's conception of God, Moses, or Adam and Eve; while the more recent may represent Aesculapius or a Turkish soldier. Some of them are probably intended to be portraits of doctors who are "practising" peacefully in England to-day.

1. "RISING OUT OF THE JUNGLE, EIGHTEEN FEET HIGH, STOOD A CARVED WOODEN FIGURE": A WORK OF ART BY AN AZANDE SCULPTOR.

In our last number we reviewed Mr. Richard Wyndham's fascinating book, "The Gentle Savage," describing experiences in the Bahr-el-Ghazal. As an artist, he was enchanted with the natural grace of the Dinka tribe, and we have felt that the great interest of the subject merits fuller treatment. With these photographs he supplies the following article.

IF you travel to Paris in a forty-seater air-liner; rattle across Europe in the Britbird express; pass high in a seaplane over Corinth and the islands of Greece, like stray pieces of a fretsaw puzzle laid on a cloth of blue; if you leave Alexandria before daylight, and fly on south across two thousand miles of desert, in which the Nile makes sweeping bends to meet you, and passes below, outlined by two ribbons of vivid green; if you fly on and on towards the Equator, past

7. "NOWHERE COULD I FIND MORE BEAUTIFUL MODELS THAN THE SAVAGES THAT LIVE HERE": A DINKA GROUP—THE WOMAN PLAITING A BASKET.

# BOOKS OF THE DAY.

IN the part of London where I live, and probably elsewhere, may be seen indications of political faction in the form of crude and sprawling chalk inscriptions on blank walls, such as "Smash Fascism!" or "Smash Communism!" Sometimes they assume a more personal note, and the wayfarer is confronted with the words, "Mosley right—Eden wrong"; or, *vice versa*, "Mosley wrong—Eden right." Then some partisan of one or the other side has added below: "Who is this Mosley?" or "Who is this Eden?"—to which the opposition's retort is: "Who cares?" Such are the simple slogans which serve to express the conflicting political principles of our enfranchised populace. They are literally—and perhaps also metaphorically—a "writing on the wall."

These mural inscriptions reveal something other and wider than the old party rivalries, such as those between Liberal and Conservative (voiced by Private Willis in "Iolanthe"), or between Nationalist and Labour. They represent a deep cleavage of political ideas in our post-war world, which I hope will not prove to be another pre-war period. That cleavage, reduced by the chalk propagandist to its simplest terms, is elaborated in a mordant political commentary, from an anti-Communist and pro-Hitler point of view, entitled "LEFT WINGS OVER EUROPE": or, *How to Make a War About Nothing*. By Wyndham Lewis (Cape; 7s. 6d.). This ebullient book is so bursting with ironical exuberance regarding the present state of Europe (America and other continents are rather out of the picture), and the policies and politicians of the various nations, that it produces in the reader's mind a slightly explosive sensation. Nevertheless, it is a book that should be read, for it contains much sound and penetrating criticism, and at the source of all the author's verbal fireworks of satirical invective, popping off, like crackers, in every direction, burns a steady flame of patriotism and conviction. He sees Europe heading for disaster, and he is anxious to prevent it. "In this book," he declares at the outset, "I am writing *against* war. Nothing else."

There may be "nothing else" in the author's ultimate motive, but in the detail of its exposition there is so much else that it is rather baffling to summarise. Perhaps Mr. Lewis has been a reviewer himself, and understands that hopeless feeling which comes over one on such occasions. Anyhow, he has considerably given us a lead. "What I should like to see written (he says) by the person whose ungrateful task it may be to review or report this book is something to this effect—'This book is, from cover to cover, one long plea against the centralisation of power.' That, Mr. Critic, would be to go to the root of the matter. As truly as Mr. Roosevelt or Mr. Litvinov are centralizers, the writer of this book is the reverse. Centralized power—when it is human power—is for me, politically, the greatest evil it is possible to imagine."

Mr. Lewis finds the keyword of this centralising movement in M. Litvinov's term "indivisibility," and asserts that at present "Moscow and Geneva are but two heads of the same 'indivisible' animal." The great issue on which, he says, "the whole world is about to split," he defines as "a struggle between internationalists and nationalists—between those who are in favour of centralized power and those who are not." Anticipating, perhaps, the obvious retort that there is as much "centralization" in Germany or Italy as in Russia, the author adds: "But the tag 'nationalist' is misleading. For many of those opposed to the 'indivisibility' of

internationalism are not necessarily greatly enamoured of such 'nationalism' as found expression in the 'Celtic Twilight,' or as is visible to-day in the fanatical Germanism of the Nazi. . . . But that will make no difference. In times of crisis men are opportunist or nothing."

The author's main theme has already been indicated, in his own words. What, it may be asked, has he to offer in the way of practical proposals, and what are his own political colours? On this latter point he says: "I fly the flag of no party. My shirt is neither red, black, nor purple. Jefferson and Hitler, Burke and Bismarck—there are many names certainly I could mention which I should select for my political pantheon. And . . . the name of our old friend Karl Marx would not be among them." Later, Mr. Lewis names various notable people whom he considers "right" and "wrong" respectively.



IN THE "COLLECTION OF A COLLECTOR" EXHIBITION AT WILDENSTEIN'S: "LE MOTEUR."—BY GEORGES SEURAT (1859-1891).

The "Collection of a Collector," now on exhibition at Wildenstein's, consists of modern French paintings—Ingres to Matisse—from the private collection of the late Josef Stransky and is of unusual interest. The particular work here illustrated is an oil on panel and measures 6½ by 10½ inches. It dates from 1880. Josef Stransky, it is interesting to recall, may be said to have created the famous New York Philharmonic Orchestra. He died in the United States this year. He was a struggling student in Prague when he saved every penny he could in order to purchase pictures by unknown artists whose works are now world-famous.

Reproduced from the Original at Messrs. Wildenstein's, 147, New Bond Street, W.1.

The list is a little too long, however, to enumerate here, or even to chalk on a wall!

As to constructive suggestions, it seems, Mr. Lewis would have us accept the Hitlerian olive branch of twenty-five years' peace, avoid subservience to French interests, and reject the machinations of Moscow. In his criticisms of our statesmen, he has made the most of the fact that in this country it is still more or less true that "a man may speak the thing he will." He has laid about him vigorously,

and many of his blows strike home. It seems to me a trifle comic, however, to talk nowadays of the Germans being "repressed and . . . badgered and browbeaten." One recalls Herr Greiser's attitude towards the gallery at Geneva. We have not yet gone so far as to "bite our thumbs" or "cock snooks" at the down-trodden.

One Socialist politician in particular at whom Mr. Wyndham Lewis has many a dig (recalling more than once his appeal at the T.U.C. last year—"in defending Abyssinia you will be defending Soviet Russia") has just produced an interesting diary of a

tour of observation in the holy land of Bolshevism—"I SEARCH FOR TRUTH IN RUSSIA." By Sir Walter Citrine, K.B.E., General Secretary, Trades Union Congress; President, International Federation of Trade Unions. Illustrated (Routledge; 10s. 6d.). This work strikes me as a genuine effort to live up to its title. So far from representing Russia as a proletarian paradise, the author is continually criticising social and industrial conditions and arguing with Communist officials. Thus, for example, after inspecting some poor dwellings, he writes: "It was really like one of the Cruikshank sketches of the thieves' den in *Oliver Twist*. A wretched, miserable hovel. Five people were living in one room in two beds, covered with rags for blankets. . . . I wouldn't condemn my worst enemy to such a place. . . . Poor guide! I told him that I really didn't believe that any British sanitary authority would permit the existence of such a rabbit-hutch. . . . You could at least secure them the elementary means of sanitation, couldn't you?" I argued. "You say you are a Socialist state, remember that!"

Many people seem to think that Fascism and Communism are the only alternatives of the world's political future. Is there not, however, a third possibility—the development of our own ancient democratic system on progressive lines in accord with changing conditions? Certainly, our Socialists are in sympathy with the Russian experiment, and, as the author points out, they see some hope of more democratic methods in the proposed new constitution of Soviet Russia, under which, among other things, it is stated, the right of public meeting is to be established and criticism of the régime is not to be suppressed. If we may believe Sir Walter Citrine, however, Labour in this country does not intend to be merged in Muscovite "indivisibility." "The British Trade Union Movement," he writes, "will never allow itself to be converted into a vehicle for the revolutionary propaganda of the Russian communists. It will remain inflexibly opposed to dictatorship whether of the Right or of the Left. It will continue to do all in its power to preserve the peace of the world and to combat the advance of Fascism, but it will tenaciously resist any attempt at interference with its freedom."

Any reader who may consider Mr. Wyndham Lewis unduly favourable to the powers-that-be in Germany will find an antidote, even stronger than the Citrinian

denunciation of Fascism, in a work emanating from a German source, namely, "HITLER THE PAWN." By Rudolf Olden, formerly Political Editor of the *Berliner Tageblatt*. With eight illustrations (Collancz; 12s. 6d.). The author's general thesis seems to be that the real power in Germany is wielded, as of old, by the military. The book is a biting disparagement of the *Führer's* character and career, with some of the illustrations representing him in the least favourable aspects. I can imagine that many of his admirers might well condemn the work as a scurrilous travesty, while his opponents might call it a "merciless exposure." For the neutral reader it is just a highly-spiced dish of biographical polemics.

[Contd. on page 132.]



"PORTRAIT DE L'ARTISTE PAR LUI-MÊME": A SELF-PORTRAIT BY AUGUSTE RENOIR (1841-1919) IN THE EXHIBITION AT WILDENSTEIN'S.

In "The Art News," it was written: "Renoir's self-portrait, painted in 1872, shows the beginning of his extraordinary technique that opened from his early training as a decorator of porcelains, and it is one of the outstanding masterpieces of this group." It is in oil on canvas and measures 29 by 22½ inches.

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"LA FEMME AU CHAT": A NOTABLE WORK BY GUSTAVE COURBET (1819-1877) INCLUDED IN THE EXHIBITION AT WILDENSTEIN'S.

A Worcester (U.S.A.) Art Museum bulletin said of this: "In 'La Femme au Chat,' which at one time belonged to the American painter Mary Cassatt, there is a decided eighteenth-century feeling, for the pigment is brushed on with a fluency that is reminiscent of a Boucher or a Fragonard. Upon closer inspection the consummate handling of textures, the soft white fur of the cat against the fluffy garment of the same colour enveloping the warm flesh tones of the figure itself, is at once apparent." It is in oil on canvas and measures 28 by 21½ inches.

Reproduced from the Original at Messrs. Wildenstein's, 147, New Bond Street, W.1.

## CONTINUED ARAB DISTURBANCES IN PALESTINE.



THE RESULTS OF AN ATTEMPT AT BLOWING-UP A BRIDGE ON THE NABLUS-JENIN ROAD BY MEANS OF EXPLOSIVES PLACED IN THE CRACKS AND FIRED BY A FUSE: A TYPICAL INCIDENT IN THE ARAB CAMPAIGN OF INTIMIDATION.



HELP FROM THE NAVY: AUXILIARY MARINE ENGINE-DRIVERS DRAWN FROM THE CREW OF H.M.S. "BARHAM," WHICH VISITED HAIFA IN JUNE AND LEFT MEN FOR THE PURPOSE, WORKING A RAILWAY LOCOMOTIVE IN PALESTINE.



A RAILWAY CARRIAGE OF AN EGYPT-BOUND TRAIN DAMAGED BY A BOMB AT KALKILIEH STATION IN JUNE: AN OUTRAGE THAT CAUSED 21 CASUALTIES (19 JEWS AND 2 INDIAN MOSLEMS).

On July 7 the British High Commissioner in Palestine, Sir Arthur Wauchope, broadcast a message to the country, deploring the bloodshed and misery caused by the disturbances, but emphasising Britain's determination to restore order, and declared that, if necessary, the Government forces would be increased. On July 11 it was announced that battalions of the Lincolnshires, South Wales Borderers, and King's Own Scottish Borderers, stationed at Malta during the Italo-Abyssinian crisis, had been ordered to leave for Palestine. In a message of July 9 from Jerusalem it was stated that there had just become known the text of a memorandum submitted to the High Commissioner by 137 Arab Government officials, including all the senior Arab members of the Judiciary and Administration. They stated that the underlying cause of the discontent was a profound sense of injustice on the part of the Arab population, a feeling which could not be crushed by force. They themselves found it impossible to continue usefully their function as a link between the Arabs and the Government. Finally, they recommended the stoppage of immigration as "the only fair, humane, and honourable solution."

## RELICS OF A GREAT SCULPTOR FOR THE NATION.

A large number of models by the late Sir Alfred Gilbert, R.A., the world-famous sculptor, was left at the time of his death in his studio at Kensington Palace, which had been lent to him by Princess Louise. Through the generosity of Mr. Sigismund Goetze, together with a contribution from the National Art-Collections Fund, the majority of these beautiful and historic models will form a permanent collection in the Victoria and Albert Museum, while provincial and other museums and institutions will also benefit by the gift. The models are to be placed on exhibition at the Victoria and Albert about the beginning of September. Several of the most interesting among them were made as preliminary studies for the monument to the Duke of Clarence in St. George's Chapel at Windsor. The original of the statuette represented in Mr. Albert Toft's fine bust of Gilbert in this year's Academy, shown above, may be seen near the centre in our middle illustration. It was largely due to Mr. Toft's untiring efforts that these relics of the great sculptor have been secured for the nation.



TO BE EXHIBITED AT THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT: MODELS BY THE LATE SIR ALFRED GILBERT, INCLUDING A SMALL SKETCH FOR THE DUKE OF CLARENCE TOMB (CENTRE BACKGROUND), WITH TWO FIGURES FOR IT (NEXT TO RIGHT).



ANOTHER GROUP OF THE GILBERT MODELS IN HIS STUDIO AT KENSINGTON PALACE: A COLLECTION INCLUDING TWO SKETCHES FOR "EROS," A "ST. GEORGE" (RIGHT CENTRE) FOR THE CLARENCE TOMB AT WINDSOR, AND A BUST OF PADEREWSKI.



"THE LATE SIR ALFRED GILBERT, M.V.O., R.A., HOLDING HIS STATUETTE OF 'FAME': A BUST BY THE DISTINGUISHED SCULPTOR ALBERT TOFT, HIS LIFELONG FRIEND AND ADMIRER, EXHIBITED IN THIS YEAR'S ROYAL ACADEMY.

# THE OPPENHEIMER COLLECTION OF DRAWINGS BY

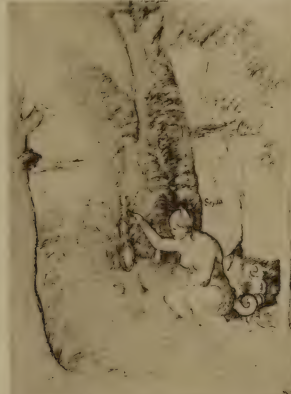
PHOTOGRAPHS REPRODUCED BY COURTESY OF



SOLD FOR £1890: "STUDIES OF MEN HANGING ON THE GALLOWES."—BY MICHELANGELO BUONARROTI. (c. 1505-1506.) (Pen and Ink. 10 5/16 x 7 1/16 in.)



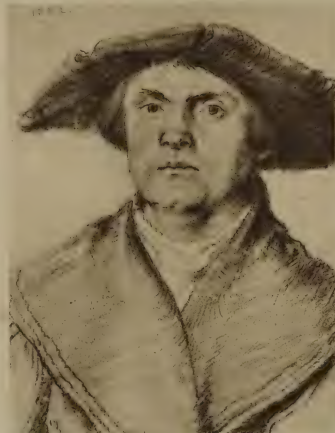
SOLD FOR £1470: "APOLLO."—BY PIETRO PERUGINO, OR RAPHAEL SANTI. (Silverpoint on Milky White Prepared Paper. 11 1/2 x 7 1/2 in.)



SOLD FOR £1365: "DOUBLE-SIDED SHEET OF MYTHOLOGICAL SCENES"—"SCYLLA" (ON OBERSE)—BY PETER VISCHER THE YOUNGER. (b. 1487.) (Pen and Bistre. 11 1/2 x 8 1/2 in.)



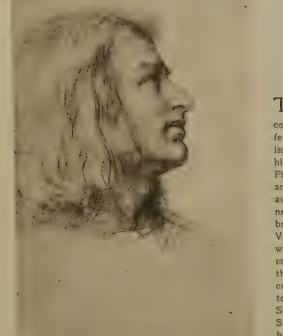
SOLD FOR £3570: "TORSO OF A MAN AND OTHER STUDIES."—BY MICHELANGELO BUONARROTI. (1475-1504.) (Pen and Bistre with Red and Black Chalks. 9 1/2 x 8 1/2 in.)



SOLD FOR £3255: "PORTRAIT OF A MAN."—BY WOLFGANG HUBER. (c. 1490-1553.) (Black, Red, and White Chalks. 11 x 8 1/2 in.)



SOLD FOR £2415: "A WISE VIRGIN."—BY ALBRECHT DÜRER. (1471-1528.) (Pen and Brownish Ink. 11 5/16 x 7 15/16 in.)



SOLD FOR £1775: "STUDY OF A MAN'S HEAD."—BY ANDREA DEL SARTO. (1480-1531.) (Black Chalk. 12 5/16 x 9 1/16 in.)

THE sale of the famous collection of drawings by Old Masters formed by the late Henry Oppenheimer began at Christie's on Friday, July 10, and was continued on the 13th and 14th. There were 460 lots, and, as noted above, they fetched £91,915. 9s. Certain of the works here shown were illustrated by us in our issues of June 6 and 13, but we reproduce them again in order to record the very high prices fetched. The following notes are useful.—When it was sold in 1920, Pisanello's "Men Hanging on the Gallows" was attributed to Andrea Castagno, and believed to represent the victims of the Albigensian conspiracy of 1435. Pisanello's authorship was first recognised by Sir George Hill, who pointed out the close connection with a similar drawing in the British Museum and its exact use in the background of Pisanello's fresco of St. George in the Church of S. Anastasia at Verona. The "Apollo" has been variously attributed to Perugino and Raphael, without a final opinion having been yet reached. The double-sided sheet of mythological scenes by Peter Vischer the Younger has Scylla on the obverse. On the reverse are Orpheus and Eurydice in the underworld. The sheet is dated 1514 on the reverse. The obverse is inscribed by a later hand *A Mantegna f.* The torso by Michelangelo is inscribed *Michel. Age by a later hand.* Andrea del Sarto's "Study of a Man's Head" resembles in reverse the head of St. John in Sarto's earlier "Assumption of the Virgin" in the Pitti Palace, and should possibly be considered as a study for that picture. On the reverse is a study in red chalk of a horse and rider resembling the Colonnade statue. Lullin's "Portrait of a Lady" was formerly attributed to Boltraffio, but the present attribution is confirmed by a comparison with a detail in Lullin's fresco of about 1522 in S. Maurizio at (Continued opposite.



SOLD FOR £1102. 10s.: "PORTRAIT OF A LADY."—BY BERNARDINO LUINI. (c. 1480-1532.) (Black Chalk Heightened with White Chalk. 14 5/8 x 10 3/8 in.)

## OLD MASTERS SOLD FOR £91,915. 9s.: "RECORD" LOTS.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON AND WOODS.



SOLD FOR £4200: "PORTRAIT OF A YOUNG MAN."—BY DIRK BOUTS (c. 1430-1475). (Silverpoint. 5 1/2 x 4 1/2 in.)



SOLD FOR £4395: "A RIDER ON A REARING HORSE."—BY LEONARDO DA VINCI. (1452-1519). (Silverpoint, with Pen and Ink, on Pinkish Prepared Paper. 5 9/16 x 4 11/16 in.)

(Continued)  
Milan, which also permits of a probable identification of the sitter as Ippolita Sforza Bentivoglio. The Dirk Bouts "Portrait of a Young Man" is one of the most perfectly preserved and one of the most sensitive of the surviving Flemish silverpoint studies of the fifteenth century. Fouquet's "Ecclesiastic" may be a portrait of Teodoro Lelli, Bishop of Treviso, who, as a Papal Legate in 1464, aged forty, accompanied the Bishop of Ostia on a mission to King Louis XI. of France. A copy of the drawing, in red chalk, is in the Royal Library at Windsor. Rembrandt's "Adoration of the Shepherds" was expected to reach a price much above £735, but another sketch of the same subject was discovered in a German museum after the Oppenheimer catalogue had been compiled.



SOLD FOR £10,710—THE HIGHEST PRICE ATTAINED AT THE SALE: "PORTRAIT OF AN ECCLESIASTIC."—BY JEAN FOUQUET. (c. 1410-1480). ACTUAL SHEET. (Silverpoint on Cream-Coloured Prepared Paper.)



SOLD FOR £735—AS A SKETCH OF THE SAME SUBJECT HAS BEEN FOUND IN A GERMAN MUSEUM: "THE ADORATION OF THE SHEPHERDS."—BY REMBRANDT VAN RYN. (1606-1669.) (Pen and Brush, in Sepia, Touched with Body-Colour. 8 x 9 1/2 in.)



THE SCENE OF THE AFTERNOON RECEPTIONS WHICH THIS YEAR TAKE THE PLACE OF EVENING COURTS: THE GREAT LAWN AT THE BACK OF BUCKINGHAM PALACE, WHERE DÉBUTANTES WILL CURTSEY BEFORE THE KING AS THEY PASS THE ROYAL DAIS AT A POINT ON THE LEFT IN THE PHOTOGRAPH.

It was announced recently by the Lord Chamberlain that the afternoon receptions which the King will hold at Buckingham Palace on July 21 and 22 will not be garden-parties, but occasions for the presentation of ladies who would have been presented at the Courts, and that members of the Royal Family who have been invited will attend in the same way as they would have attended Courts. Queen Mary, however, will not be present. It is understood that at the afternoon

receptions his Majesty will be on a dais outside the familiar shamiana to be erected for the occasion on the lawn, and that members of the Royal Family will take their places on seats behind the dais. It is expected that about a thousand presentations will be made on each of the afternoons. A special enclosure on the right of the dais will be reserved for members of the Diplomatic Corps, and, facing the dais, by the clump of trees to the left of the main path,

there will be seating accommodation for ladies who are making presentations, but who will not actually curtsey to the King. Those curtseying will be débutantes, brides "on their marriage," and ladies on "change of style"—as, for example, those whose husbands have been raised to the peerage. In the event of the weather being too bad to hold a reception out of doors, it will take place in the Ballroom of the Palace. The two afternoon receptions will mark the end

of the "season," as in other years is done by the Royal Garden Party. They will also mark the termination of the six months period of full Court mourning for King George. From July 21 the Court will be in half-mourning, and symbols of mourning will be worn only by members of the Royal Family and those in direct contact with them. Our photograph gives a general view of the great stretch of lawn facing the private apartments at the back of Buckingham Palace.

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## EVENTS AND OCCASIONS OF INTEREST: HOME NEWS OF THE WEEK.



THE AGA KHAN'S BLENHEIM SOLD TO AN AMERICAN SYNDICATE FOR ABOUT £50,000: THE SUBJECT OF CONSIDERABLE DISCUSSION AMONG BREEDERS.

A controversy arose concerning the sale of Blenheim, the Aga Khan's Derby winner of 1930, to an American syndicate at the beginning of July. A number of breeders criticised the Aga Khan's action on the ground that Blenheim was booked for stud purposes during the ensuing years. The Aga Khan pointed out that there was a clause in each contract whereby engagements were cancelled if the horse changed hands.



THE FIRST SHIP WITHDRAWN FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE GOVERNMENT'S POLICY: H.M.S. "LEANDER" AT DEVONPORT.

H.M.S. "Leander," the flagship of the Second Cruiser Squadron, was the first unit of the Home Fleet to return to England under Britain's decision to withdraw extra warships sent to the Mediterranean during the crisis last winter. She left Gibraltar on July 10. Here visitors are seen going aboard her on her arrival at Devonport. It was thought that almost all the ships of the Home Fleet would soon be leaving the Mediterranean.

Concerning the reproduction on the right a correspondent furnishes us with the following note: "The photograph is a view of the River Tame as it passes Elford Hall, about nineteen miles north of Birmingham. Elford Hall and Estate (about 600 acres) have been presented to the Corporation of Birmingham by Mr. F. Howard Paget, who observes: 'The Elford Estate will for ever be a memorial to my father, and it will be a token of my gratitude for the reign of King George.' The park contains some very fine specimens of oak, elm, walnut, and poplar trees. The Estate is to be used for pleasure purposes and agricultural small-holdings. The village of Elford is a pretty, half-timbered one, clustered among lofty elms and beeches. It contains an interesting old church which has altar effigies, one of which bears the date 1371."



A BEAUTIFUL STAFFORDSHIRE ESTATE PRESENTED TO THE CORPORATION OF BIRMINGHAM: ELFORD PARK, AND THE RIVER TAME FLOWING THROUGH IT.



THE SALE OF ONE OF THE GREATEST ART COLLECTIONS EVER FORMED: THE OPPENHEIMER OLD MASTER DRAWINGS DISPERSED AT CHRISTIE'S FOR £91,915 9s.

Intense interest was aroused among collectors by the sale of the Oppenheimer drawings by Old Masters which began at Christie's on July 10. Representatives of the National Art-Collections Fund were among the bidders, and several fine works were obtained by them for the nation. Some of the prices were remarkably high. For example, four thousand guineas were given for a portrait sketch by Dirk Bouts, and the Fouquet "Portrait of an Ecclesiastic" fetched 10,200 guineas.



KING EDWARD'S INITIALS, "E.R.I.", ON ONE OF THE ROYAL RACING-PIGEONS AT SANDRINGHAM: HIS MAJESTY'S INTEREST IN THE SPORT.

The King is continuing his father's interest in pigeon-racing, and has ordered new rings bearing his own initials for racing-pigeons bred at Sandringham. His pigeons are flying this season in all the races of the King's Lynn Club, which is the local pigeon club for Sandringham. The sport is one which King George did much to encourage, having given five cups to be competed for annually. The royal birds are all descendants of long-distance winners.

## A WINDOW ON THE WORLD: NEWS ITEMS OF TOPICAL INTEREST.



THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FIRST C.P.R. TRANSCONTINENTAL TRAIN:  
THE DECORATED ENGINE OF THE ANNIVERSARY TRAIN AT MONTREAL.

On the fiftieth anniversary of the first transcontinental train on the Canadian Pacific Railway, a special train left Montreal for Vancouver on June 28. It was given a great send-off from Windsor Station, Montreal, where a message of congratulation from the King was read. A huge fiftieth-birthday cake, six feet in diameter and nine feet high, was cut by Mrs. Camillien Houde. [Continued below.]



A GIANT C.P.R. BIRTHDAY CAKE—FOR THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FIRST  
TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAIN: THE CAKE SURROUNDED BY AN ADMIRING CROWD.

[Continued.] the Mayoress of Montreal. It was composed of three great tiers, surmounted by a terrestrial globe and a reproduction of the Royal Crown. The anniversary train had a decorated engine, bearing slogans such as "From sea to sea—1886-1936." At every stopping-place along the line it was welcomed by enthusiastic crowds. Mr. Mackenzie King met it at the station at Ottawa. In many places there was a guard of honour of Royal Canadian Mounted Police.—[Photographs by Courtesy of the C.P.R.]



A NIGHT VIGIL COMMEMORATING VERDUN: EX-SOLDIERS WHO SWORE TO DEFEND PEACE  
STANDING IN THE CEMETERY OUTSIDE THE OSSUARY AT DOUAUMONT.

In commemoration of the battle of Verdun some tens of thousands of French and Allied ex-soldiers gathered at Verdun on July 12 to renew their oath to defend peace. A symbolic torch, lit from the flame burning under the Arc de Triomphe, was brought from Paris. At night vigil was held outside the Douaumont ossuary, where, after the "Sonnerie aux Morts" had been sounded, each man dropped a flower on the grave by which he stood, murmuring "For the peace of the world."



CLEANING THE VIMY MEMORIAL IN READINESS FOR THE UNVEILING BY HIS  
MAJESTY ON JULY 26: PREPARATIONS FOR THE CANADIAN PILGRIMAGE.

In the presence of more than 6000 Canadian pilgrims to France, the Vimy monument on Hill 145 (which was fully illustrated in our issue of June 13) will be unveiled by the King on July 26. It will be the first time that a British monarch has acted in a foreign country as King of one of his Dominions. Most of the official Canadian representatives sailed from Quebec on July 11 in the "Empress of Britain."



THE KEYS OF GIBRALTAR: EXACT REPLICAS ON VIEW AT THE IMPERIAL  
INSTITUTE—MASSIVE BLOCKS OF STEEL HELD ON A STEEL RING.

The Imperial Institute, South Kensington, has received recently from the Colonial Secretary, Gibraltar, replicas of the traditional keys of Gibraltar, a model of the Rock, the town and the harbour, and other objects for exhibition. The heavy keys are of polished steel, the largest being a foot long. They are exact reproductions of the original keys of the three ancient gates, which are ceremonially handed to each new Governor.

## PERSONALITIES OF THE WEEK: PEOPLE IN THE PUBLIC EYE.



THE A.A.A. CHAMPIONSHIPS: D. O. FINLAY (LEFT) SETTING A RECORD IN THE 120 YARDS HURDLES.

The A.A.A. Championships were concluded on July 11 at the White City, where some extremely fine running was seen. In the 100 Yards final, M. B. Osendarp (Holland) beat A. W. Sweeney (Milocarian A.C.) by inches in 9.8 seconds. D. O. Finlay (R.A.F.) won his fifth successive championship over hurdles in the 120 Yards, setting a new British record of 14.6 seconds. There was a grand race in the Quarter-Mile final between A. G. K. Brown



S. C. WOODERSON (RIGHT) BEATING J. E. LOVELOCK BY A YARD IN THE FINAL OF THE MILE.

(Achilles Club), G. L. Rampling (Milocarian A.C.), and W. Roberts (Salford A.C.), the runners finishing in that order. A new English native record of 14 min. 15.8. sec. was set up in the Three Miles by P. D. Ward (Achilles Club). S. C. Wooderson (Blackheath H.) again beat J. E. Lovelock (Achilles Club) in the Mile. Finally, there was a remarkable finish to the 26-mile Marathon from Windsor, D. M. Robertson (Maryhill H.) winning by only 1.2 sec.



A GREAT FINISH TO THE 26-MILE MARATHON: D. M. ROBERTSON (LEFT) AND E. HARPER TOGETHER.



MR. P. J. NOEL BAKER.

New M.P. (Labour) for Derby; having won the by-election caused by Mr. J. H. Thomas's resignation. Had a majority of 2753 over the Government candidate, Major A. G. Church. The Government majority in last year's General Election was 12,670. Polling took place on July 9.



DON JOSÉ CALVO SOTELO.

An outstanding political figure of the Spanish Right. Murdered in Madrid on July 13; aged forty-three. Was made civil governor of Valencia at the age of twenty-five; and was General Primo de Rivera's Finance Minister from 1925 until almost the end of the dictatorship in 1930.



COMMANDER P. A. M. LONG.

Five men were killed in an explosion in the Research Department in Woolwich Arsenal on July 8. They were engaged on test work and the explosion occurred in a test hut, which was completely wrecked. Commander P. A. M. Long, R.N. (ret.), was one of those killed. He was ordnance assistant to the Chief Superintendent of Armament Supply and had been employed at the Arsenal for thirteen years. He had been in the Royal Navy for thirty years and had retired early this year. Another of the victims was Mr. F. C. Lewis, a scientist working at the Arsenal.



MR. F. C. LEWIS.



M. G. V. TCHITCHERIN.

From soon after the war until 1930 was People's Commissar of Foreign Affairs in Soviet Russia. Reported by Reuter to have died; aged sixty-four. Took an active part in the preparation of the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk, and soon afterwards became head of the Soviet Foreign Office.



HERR GREISER WELCOMED ON HIS RETURN TO DANZIG: STORM-TROOPERS AND CITIZENS GIVING HIM THE NAZI SALUTE.

Herr Greiser, after his visit to Geneva and speech before the League Council, returned to Danzig, where he is President of the Senate, on July 7. He was met at the railway station by all the available members of Storm-Troop Regiment No. 36. A number of Nazi citizens also gathered to greet him and to applaud his version of what occurred in Geneva. Herr Greiser declared that he would soon say what he meant in Danzig also.



THE KING INSPECTING MEN OF THE OLD COLDSTREAMERS' ASSOCIATION AT WELLINGTON BARRACKS: HIS MAJESTY PASSING DOWN THEIR RANKS.

On July 9 the King inspected the 2nd Battalion Coldstream Guards at Wellington Barracks, and because of the rain cancelled part of the ceremony on the parade-ground. After the men had marched past the saluting-base in column of fours they paraded in the dining-hall. At one end of the parade-ground were drawn up some 200 men of the Old Coldstreamers' Association; and these the King inspected, stopping to speak to several of the men.

# The World of the Theatre.

By IVOR BROWN.

## MALVERN AND THE MAN.

I REMEMBER ten years ago composing a cordial salutation to G. B. S. on his seventieth birthday, and now, with equal pleasure and cordiality, I do the same for his eightieth. Has he dwindled at all during that decade?



"THE LADY OF LA PAZ," AT THE CRITERION THEATRE: LILIAN BRAITHWAITE AS THE COMTESSE VICTORIA ROCHECOURT, AND NOVA PILBEAM AS HER GRANDDAUGHTER FELICIA.

"The Lady of La Paz," a new play by Edith Ellis, adapted from the novel "These Generations," by Elinor Mordaunt, began its run recently at the Criterion Theatre. The action of the play takes place in Costa Rica.

Have his powers of dialectic or of hill-climbing declined? I fancy not. I expect to see him at the Malvern Festival, where his birthday will be spent, and I expect to see him scaling the steep flank of the Malvern Beacons (not the Belisha ones!) with the same agility, the same straight bearing, and the same light, elastic tread.

Mr. Shaw has been especially rare and distinguished among men in this: that he has successfully practised what he preached. Like Orlando's Adam in his youth, he never did apply "Hot and rebellious liquors to the blood." He forswore the pleasures of red meats and red wines and tobacco, and he has justified the abnegation in his own person by remaining young and lithe and lively-minded. He told us in his Metabiological Pentateuch that we must develop Methuselist longings, that we must will ourselves to endure, and so make use of our accumulated experience in order to improve our technique of living. His theory was that men die far too soon, just when they have begun to learn a bit of sense; so wisdom is snuffed out as soon as its candle has been lit. The world of the future will be saved by the serious cultivation of longevity

and by He-Ancients and She-Ancients who span the centuries and so can bring to the affairs of government the prolonged experience of their enormous lives. Well, Mr. Shaw has set about being a He-Ancient in his own person. Set about, one says, for he has not yet arrived at anciantry. He is a mere eighty, a boy to the true Methuselist. He travels hopefully, which, as we know, is so much better than arriving.

Here the questioner can fairly intervene. "This is all very well as theory," he may say, "but what about the results? Can you fairly say that Mr. Shaw's plays are better now than they used to be when the author was a raw child of fifty or sixty? Can you even claim that they are as good?" According to general opinion Mr. Shaw's best play is "Saint Joan," with which, in revival, the Malvern Festival will open on July 25 (the following day, Sunday, is his birthday), and with which also Miss Wendy Hiller is, we hope, to confirm the great reputation which she recently won both in London and New York as an emotional actress in "Love on the Dole." Now "Saint Joan" was produced when Mr. Shaw was sixty-seven, and I am ready to agree that he has done nothing better since. But if he had done nothing better before, it certainly says something for the doctrine of experience that his best work should have come so late, at a period of life in which other men are retiring and settling down to golf and bridge. And of the work emerging during the next decade, was "The Apple Cart" by any means a small matter?

All you can say against the most recent Shavian plays is that they lack control and the economy which is called workmanship. The prefaces are as vital and vigorous as ever they were. It is not that the brain is ceasing to function; it appears, according to good Methuselist doctrine, to be functioning more rapidly than ever, so

rapidly and with such fertility that there is less time to place the discipline of the playwright's art upon the whirling torrent of notions and suggestions. The longer Mr. Shaw lives the more he learns; the more he learns the more he

has to tell us; the more he tells the less time has he to study construction. Last year, for example, at the Malvern Festival, we had a new Shaw play, "The Simpleton of the Unexpected Isles." It might be called ragged; it might also be called an intellectual rag; it was probably too fantastic for those who like the serious Drama of Ideas. But that it abounded in Ideas nobody could deny; the abundance was its embarrassment. The dramatist, approaching octogenarian status, was up in the air and all over the place.

Since then Mr. Shaw has published "The Millionairess," another intellectual farce of very loose construction. The effect of recent years (one forbears to call it "age") on Mr. Shaw has been to make his fancy more wayward than of old; he has travelled a great deal recently, and when he goes for winter voyages, his imagination voyages too, and moves so fast and so far that the requisitions of dramatic technique are apt to be forgotten. "The Millionairess" was first produced in Vienna, and I suppose we shall see it in time. But it has not been scheduled for Malvern. Perhaps Sir Barry Jackson thought it not quite good enough for the birthday year and played for safety with "Saint Joan," as doing certain honour to the foremost living dramatist of the world, who always attends this festival and seems greatly to enjoy himself.

And why should he not? The Malvern Festival happens on a hill (or well up the steep side of it) in the middle of England in the middle of summer. So, if the weather is kind, one really does seem to be on the top of everything—of health and happiness as well as of a superb countryside. A climb, steep but short, or a drive plus a tiny walk, will put you on the roof of central England with Housman's Bredon and all the coloured counties before you and Wales behind. At the theatre we have seen during the last eight years many of the "tops" of English theatrical achievement. There Sir Cedric Hardwicke first played



GERTRUDE LAWRENCE AS GEERTKE DIRX, A SERVING-MAID, IN "REMBRANDT," A NEW ENGLISH FILM BASED ON THE ARTIST'S LIFE.

Charles Laughton has the name-part in "Rembrandt," a film being made by London Film Productions at their new Denham Studios. Gertrude Lawrence, making her first appearance in a London Film Production, takes the part of Geertke Dirx, serving-maid in Rembrandt's house; and Elsa Lanchester plays Hendrickje Stoffels. The film is being directed by Alexander Korda.

in "The Barretts of Wimpole Street," "The Apple Cart," and "Too True to be Good." There Mr. Ralph Richardson and Mr. Robert Donat gave wonderful performances. There, of the sub-Shavian dramatists, Mr. James Bridie established himself with "The Switchback" and "The Sleeping Clergyman." There the history of the English drama has been given the salutary and instructive honours of performance.

The record of the Malvern Festival has been a great one, and Sir Barry Jackson has every reason to be proud of it, while playgoers have every reason to be thankful for the vision, the energy, and the expenditure which have made it possible. The Festival has been especially associated with G. B. S., both by his personal attendance and by constant performance of his plays, new and old. It is more proper, therefore, that this eightieth birthday should be celebrated at Malvern, a town or group of towns which Mr. Shaw has wholeheartedly advertised, while helping to save the grand, sweeping outline of the Malvern Hills from defacement by unlimited quarrying. So I for one go back eagerly to the lovely range with its noble beacons of Worcestershire and Hereford and its Great Methuselist residence. Many happy returns of the day, both to the hero of the occasion and to the Festival itself!



"REMBRANDT," WHICH IS BEING MADE AT DENHAM: CHARLES LAUGHTON AS THE PAINTER AND DUDLEY JONES AND FRANK FOLLEY AS APPRENTICES.

## REVELATIONS FROM THE HEART OF GREEK CULTURE.

FURTHER DISCOVERIES IN THE ATHENIAN AGORA: A STATUE-BASE SIGNED BY PRAXITELES, SOUVENIRS OF THE TYRANNICIDES AND THE PELOPONNESIAN WAR, AND NEW TREASURES OF GREEK ART.

By THEODORE LESLIE SHEAR, Professor of Classical Archaeology, Princeton University; Field Director, American School of Classical Studies at Athens; Director of the Agora Excavations. (See illustrations on three succeeding pages.)

In our last issue we gave Professor Shear's illustrated description of his principal—and highly important—discovery during the latest season of excavations in the Agora at Athens—that of a beautiful ivory statuette of Apollo, confidently attributed to Praxiteles. In the following article—which is a continuation—he goes on to describe many other remarkable results of the season's work. Three objects which, with the above-mentioned statuette, he ranks as the "major discoveries," are illustrated on the opposite page, and the remainder on the double-page succeeding it. Previous stages of the American School's deeply interesting researches in the Athenian Agora have figured from time to time in our pages.

### THE CAPTURED SPARTAN SHIELD.

AN important historical relic was found at the bottom of a cistern, cut in the rock south of the Theseum, that had been filled up with debris at the end of the fourth century B.C. This is a full-sized bronze shield, measuring three feet in length and a little less than that in width (Fig. 5). The metal is corroded and the surface is injured, but the shield is practically intact. The rim is decorated with a delicately stamped guilloché design; the convex surface is without decoration, but across this is an inscription in large letters, carelessly made by a punch, stating that the Athenians dedicated the shield as a trophy taken from the Lacedæmonians (Spartans) at Pylos (Fig. 4). The letters have shapes characteristic of the last quarter of the fifth century B.C., but Ionian forms are used.

Thucydides describes in detail the glorious military feat of the capture of Spartans with their arms at Pylos in 424 B.C. The siege of the adjacent island of Sphakteria had lasted long, the people at Athens were discouraged, and the generals had resigned. At this juncture the demagogue Cleon bragged that if he were in command he would conclude the matter successfully in brief time. Elected general, almost as a joke, he selected troops from the Islands, went to Pylos, and was victorious. The Spartans had a noble tradition that they never surrendered while they could still bear arms. Great, therefore, was the rejoicing at Athens when the captives and their arms were brought to the city, and as souvenirs of victory the captured shields were hung in the Painted

Stoa in the Agora, where some of them were seen by Pausanias nearly six hundred years later. For some unknown reason, one of them (Fig. 5) was thrown into a cistern before the end of the fourth century B.C. The character of the inscription on it suggests that the letters were punched hastily by one of the Ionian soldiers of Cleon. It is, thus, an invaluable historical record illustrating the story of Thucydides,

### THE STATUE-BASE WITH THE SIGNATURE OF PRAXITELES.

Another statue-base of artistic and literary importance, which supported statues of Demeter and Kore (Persephone), bears the inscribed signature of Praxiteles as sculptor (Fig. 3). The dedication is made by Kleiokrateia, daughter of Polyuktos the Teithrasian, and wife of Spoudias. The later wall into which this base had been built is dated in the first century B.C., and it was probably constructed in the rehabilitation of the city after the attack of Sulla in 86 B.C. Pausanias says that in the temple of Demeter, which was near the Pompeion, and thus not far from where the base was found, were statues of Demeter, her daughter, and Iacchos (Bacchus), and that an inscription on the wall in Attic letters stated that they were works of Praxiteles. The newly-found base had been rejected, presumably because of some injury at the time of the destruction wrought by Sulla, and so could not have been seen by Pausanias, but the inscription may well have been transcribed in archaistic letters on the walls of the temple. In any case, it seems quite certain that the statues by Praxiteles seen by Pausanias in the neighbouring temple are to be associated with this base.

The family of the dedicators is known to us from the XL1st oration of Demosthenes. This was written about the year 361 B.C. for the husband of the elder of the two daughters of Polyuktos, who

and it is a memorable souvenir of the greatness of Athens at the height of her glory.

### THE BASE OF THE STATUES OF THE TYRANNICIDES.

Another important discovery of historical and literary interest is that of a piece of the base of the statues of the Tyrannicides, Harmodios and Aristo-

geiton, on which part of the dedicatory epigram is preserved (Fig. 6). The statues of them made by Antenor in 510 B.C. were carried away by Xerxes when he captured Athens. They were replaced in 477 by statues made by Kritios. Later the original statues were brought back from Persia, and in the time of Pausanias all four stood in the Orchestra in the Agora. The ends of two elegiac distichs are inscribed in early Attic letters on the newly-found piece of the base. The first of these can be restored from an epigram preserved by literary tradition and attributed to Simonides. It states that a great light shone for the Athenians when Harmodios and Aristogeiton slew Hippiarchos. The second couplet is not otherwise known. The discovery proves that the epigram, sometimes regarded as a school exercise-piece, was actually inscribed on the base of the statues, but the authorship of Simonides is still uncertain.

### OTHER DISCOVERIES IN THE AGORA.

In addition to the four major discoveries described, the season has been most fruitful. The large area of the Agora that has been uncovered has confirmed previous topographical interpretations. More early graves have been found intact on the Kolonos Agoraios. One of these that lay just west of the Theseum belongs to the latest Mycenaean period that had not before been represented in the Agora.

It contained two vases of characteristic shape and decoration (Fig. 7). This discovery is important as proving the continuity of the occupation of the site. The grave of a baby (Fig. 12) of the period immediately following, the Proto-Geometric, contained some interesting vases (Figs. 12 and 14), including a baby's feeding-bottle (Fig. 13). The pottery of the early seventh century, the Proto-Attic, is represented by some fine examples (Fig. 16), and particularly interesting was the discovery in the same deposit of imported Proto-Corinthian vases and the Attic imitations of them (Fig. 8). Some handsome vases illustrate various types of Attic black- and red-figure-ware (Figs. 1 and 19), and the Hellenistic age is represented by a great quantity of pottery, from which two examples are



FIG. 1. FOUND IN THE AGORA AT ATHENS: AN ATTIC WHITE-GROUND LEKYTHOS, SHOWING A YOUTH HOLDING A STRIGIL STANDING BESIDE A TOMB MONUMENT—AN ADMIRABLE PAINTING FROM THE MIDDLE OF THE FIFTH CENTURY B.C., PARTLY RESTORED.

From a Water-Colour by Piet de Jong.

selected for illustration. One of these is a large krater (Fig. 18) dedicated to Dionysos and Artemis, decorated with a scene showing the goddess in a shrine and the god spearing a panther. The second is a vase of curious shape (Fig. 17). It is entirely closed except for the small opening in the funnel-shaped spout. A tiny hole is drilled above the side handle, by which the flow from the spout can be controlled with the pressure of the thumb. Inside the vase is a pellet that makes a metallic sound when the vessel is shaken. The purpose for which this vase was used is uncertain.

The discoveries in the field of sculpture are equally diversified in type and period. A handsome work of the early fourth century B.C. is a grave stele of Pentelic marble, of which the upper part only is preserved (Fig. 15). On this appears the head of a bearded man, carved in relief in full profile to the left, which is beautifully wrought, with careful attention given to the rendering of the hair and to the modelling of the cheeks. The benign expression of the man's features indicates a character justifying the pious sentiments expressed in an epigram written as an elegiac distich across the architrave above the niche: "Here lies Athenokles, a noble man, who excelled in good deeds and left many memorials of his virtue."

Several other pieces of sculpture may be briefly mentioned. A statuette of Artemis portrays the goddess clad in a short chiton with a deer's skin wrapped about the body (Fig. 11). The folds of the garments are carefully rendered, and the work seems to be a good Roman copy of a Greek original of the fourth century B.C. A fine marble head (Fig. 9) is also a copy of a Greek work made in the Roman age. A statuette of the Mother of the Gods (Fig. 10) presents the goddess in a familiar type that owed its inspiration to the cult statue in the Metróon by Pheidias. The latest phase of classical sculpture is illustrated by a life-sized statue of a man wearing an official costume that appears on the busts of several late Emperors (Fig. 20). This work illustrates the rigidity and the stylisation of the transitional period between the Roman and the Byzantine, and should be dated in late Roman or early Byzantine times.

The excavation of the American zone of the Agora will be completed in four additional campaigns if the present rate of progress can be maintained. The groups of objects discovered include 4300 inscriptions, 2600 lamps, 800 pieces of sculpture, 60,000 coins, and so on. All the objects are preserved in a temporary museum on the site, pending the erection of a permanent building to house them. They are being published regularly in current volumes of "Hesperia," the Journal of the American School.



FIG. 2. THE PRESENT APPEARANCE OF THE AGORA EXCAVATIONS (DURING WHICH 140,000 TONS OF EARTH HAVE BEEN REMOVED FROM THE SITE): A VIEW FROM THE ROOF OF THE THESEUM, LOOKING SOUTH-EAST OVER THE METRÓON (THE TEMPLE OF THE MOTHER OF THE GODS), AND SHOWING IN THE BACKGROUND THE ACROPOLIS, SURMOUNTED BY THE PARTHENON.

Stoa in the Agora, where some of them were seen by Pausanias nearly six hundred years later. For some unknown reason, one of them (Fig. 5) was thrown into a cistern before the end of the fourth century B.C. The character of the inscription on it suggests that the letters were punched hastily by one of the Ionian soldiers of Cleon. It is, thus, an invaluable historical record illustrating the story of Thucydides,

had brought suit against his brother-in-law, Spoudias, husband of the younger daughter, Kleiokrateia, claiming an unfair division of the estate of the father, Polyuktos. The new items of information provided by the inscription are the name of the younger daughter and the father's deme, involving an emendation in the text of Demosthenes. Finally, and not least important, a new signature of Praxiteles is secured.

# A SIGNATURE OF PRAXITELES; AND A CAPTURED SPARTAN SHIELD.

ILLUSTRATIONS BY THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS. (SEE ARTICLE ON THE OPPOSITE PAGE.)

IT is the background of literature and recorded history, besides the importance of the site itself—the heart of Greek civilisation in its greatest days—that lends so deep a fascination to the American School's discoveries in the Agora at Athens. They possess a human interest often lacking in the exhumation of older cities, where the names of kings recorded on their tombs remain but names, for want of written annals, and works of art can never be associated with the artists who made them. It is far otherwise, for example, when a statue-base is found bearing the actual signature of Praxiteles inscribed upon the stone. What historic scenes, again, are evoked by the Spartan shield captured by the Athenians at Pylos! This town lay at the northern entrance to what is now the Bay of Navarino, its harbour protected by the little island of Sphacteria, which the Athenian demagogue, Cleon, so surprisingly captured from the Spartans in 424 B.C., as related by Thucydides in the fourth Book of his history of the Peloponnesian War. Yet again, the name of Harmodios on another statue-base recalls a world of drama, historical and personal. He and his friend, Aristogeiton, partly from jealousy and revenge, plotted to assassinate Hipparchos and his brother Hippias, successors to the power of their father Peisistratos, Tyrant (or Dictator) of Athens, who died in 527 B.C. They only succeeded in killing Hipparchos. Harmodios was immediately cut down by the guards. Aristogeiton at first escaped, but was afterwards caught and died by torture. Four years later, Hippias was expelled from Athens, and thenceforth the two Tyrannicides were regarded as patriots, deliverers, and martyrs.

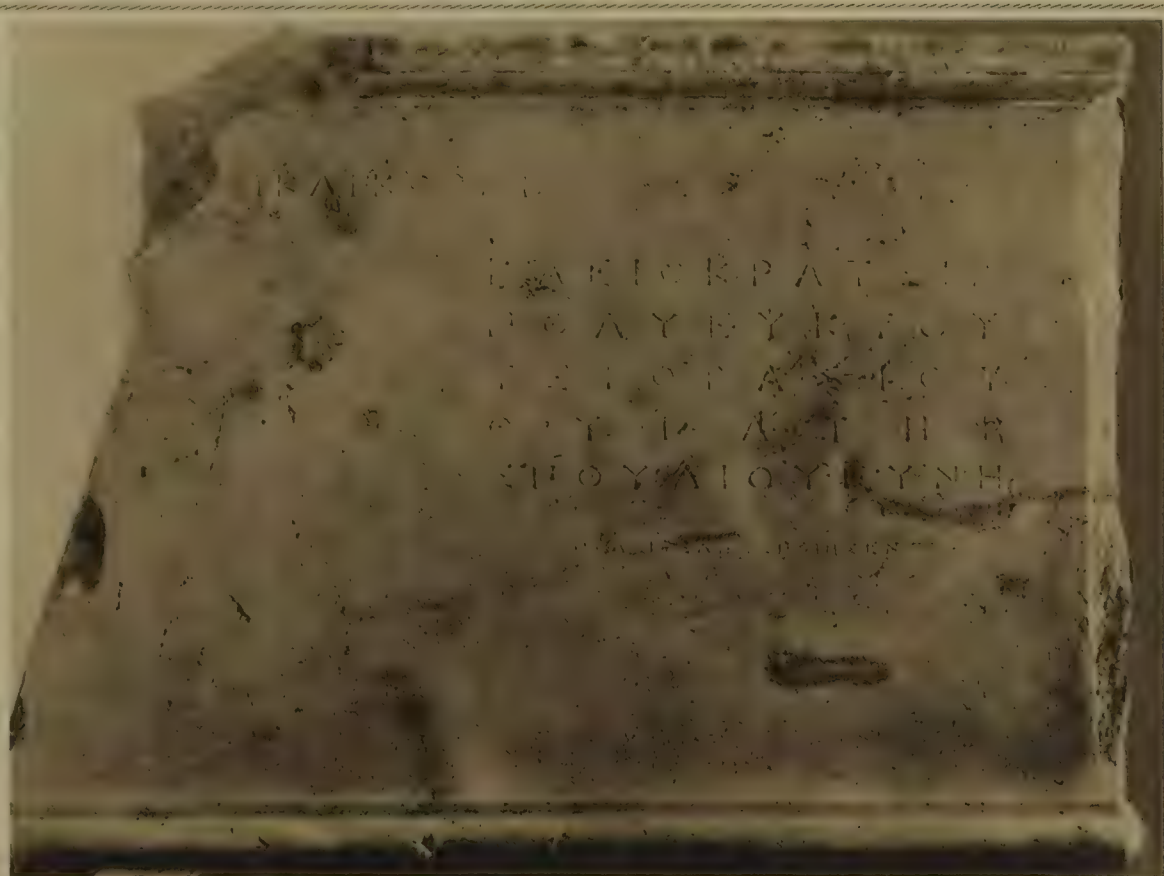


FIG. 3. A NEW SIGNATURE OF THE GREAT SCULPTOR, PRAXITELES: THE BASE OF THE STATUES OF DEMETER AND PERSEPHONE (KORE), INSCRIBED WITH THE GODDESSES' NAMES (INCOMPLETE, TOP LEFT), THOSE OF THE DEDICATOR, HER FATHER AND HUSBAND (RIGHT CENTRE), AND (BELOW) THE WORDS—"PRAXITELES WROUGHT [THEM]."

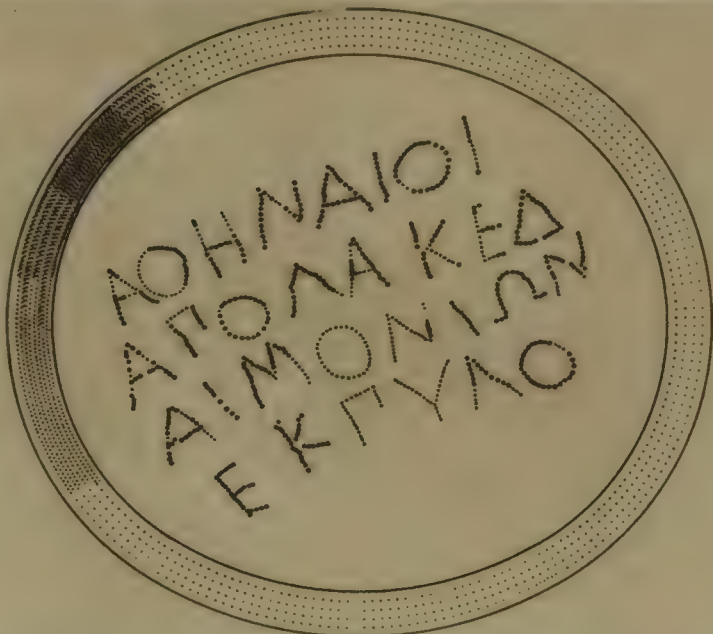


FIG. 4. A DRAWING OF THE SHIELD SHOWN IN FIG. 5 (ADJOINING), WITH THE INSCRIPTION PUNCHED ON IT RECORDING ITS CAPTURE BY THE ATHENIANS FROM THE LACEDÆMONIANS AT PYLOS (IN 424 B.C.): A HISTORICAL DOCUMENT.

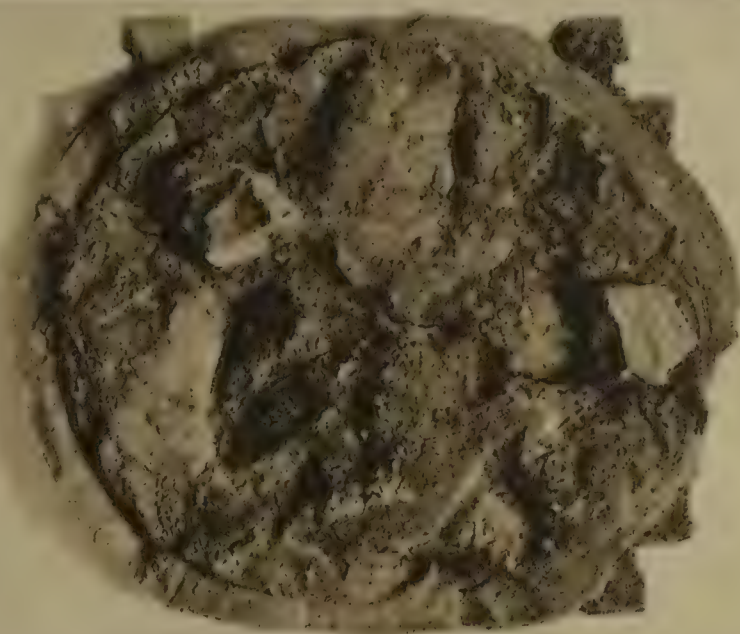


FIG. 5. A SPARTAN BRONZE SHIELD (3 FT. LONG) CAPTURED BY THE ATHENIANS, AND FOUND, WHEN CLEANED, TO BEAR THE INSCRIPTION SHOWN IN FIG. 4 (ADJOINING): A MEMORABLE SOUVENIR OF THE GREATNESS OF ATHENS.

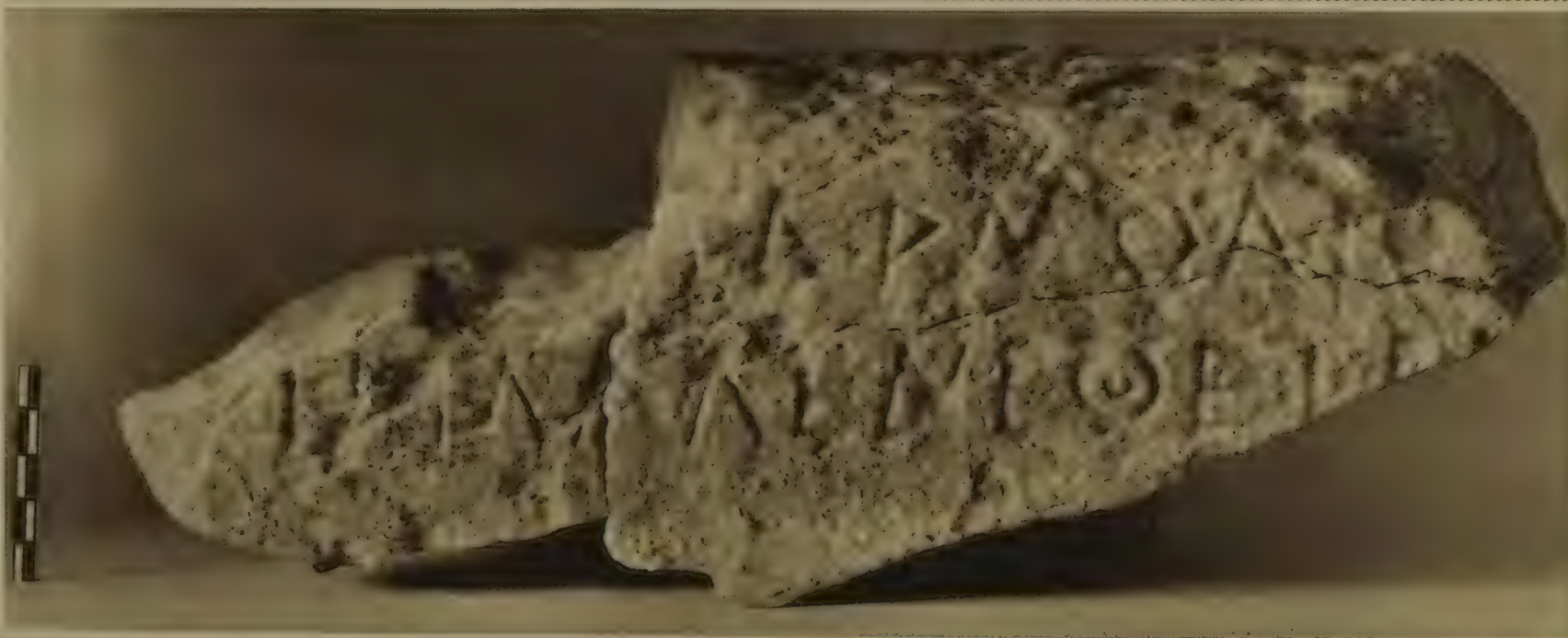


FIG. 6. A NEW RECORD OF THE ASSASSINATION OF THE ATHENIAN TYRANT, HIPPARCHOS, BY HARMODIOS AND ARISTOGEITON, IN 514 B.C.: THE UPPER RIGHT CORNER OF THE BASE OF STATUES OF THE TYRANNICIDES, WITH PART OF AN INSCRIPTION (FROM VERSES ATTRIBUTED TO SIMONIDES) INCLUDING (AT THE TOP) THE NAME OF HARMODIOS—A DISCOVERY OF GREAT HISTORICAL AND LITERARY INTEREST IN THE AGORA AT ATHENS.

# A FEEDING-BOTTLE OF 1000 B.C.; AND ART RELICS

ILLUSTRATIONS BY THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS. FIGS. 15 AND 19 FROM



FIG. 7. DATING FROM A PERIOD NOT PREVIOUSLY REPRESENTED IN THE AGORA DISCOVERIES: TWO LATE MYCENEA VASES, OF ABOUT 1100 B.C.—IMPORTANT AS PROVING CONTINUITY OF OCCUPATION.



FIG. 12. SHOWING (ON THE LEFT) THE FEEDING-BOTTLE ILLUSTRATED IN FIG. 13: THE GRAVE OF AN INFANT OF THE PROTO-GEOMETRIC PERIOD, ABOUT 1000 B.C., WHICH FOLLOWED THE LATEST MYCENEA AGE—ONE OF THE BURIALS FOUND INTACT ON THE KOLONOS AGORAIOS AT ATHENS.

THE illustrations on these two pages show a variety of interesting objects found in the Agora at Athens, during the latest season of excavations by the American School of Classical Studies, and described in the latter portion of Professor Shear's article on page 116, following his account of "the four major discoveries." As he there mentions, the season has been most fruitful in many fields of archaeological research, and the large area of the Agora uncovered has confirmed previous topographical interpretations. The great scale on which the work has been proceeding for a number of years may be gauged by the fact that the groups of objects so far found include 4300 inscriptions, 2600 lamps, 800 pieces of sculpture, and 60,000 coins. Regarding the dimensions of the various objects here illustrated, it may be pointed out that in

(Continued below on right.)



FIG. 16. A PROTO-ATLANTIC CUP OF THE EARLY SEVENTH CENTURY B.C.; A FINE EXAMPLE OF THE SAME PERIOD AS THE BOWL ON THE RIGHT IN FIG. 8, A PROTO-ATLANTIC IMITATION OF THE PROTO-CORINTHIAN BOWL SHOWN WITH IT.



FIG. 17. A CERAMIC PUZZLE PIECE: A CURIOUSLY SHAPED HELLENISTIC BLACK-GLAZED VASE (DESCRIBED BELOW) OF UNKNOWN USE (FOURTH CENTURY B.C.).



FIG. 18. INSCRIBED WITH A DEDICATION BY MENONIDES TO DIOMEDOS (SHOWN SPEARING A PANTHER) AND ARTEMIS (STANDING IN A SHRINE): A LARGE HELLENISTIC BOWL, PARTIALLY RESTORED (THIRD TO SECOND CENTURY B.C.).



FIG. 8. A PROTO-CORINTHIAN BOWL (ON THE LEFT) AND A PROTO-ATLANTIC IMITATION OF IT (RIGHT) OF THE SEVENTH CENTURY B.C., FOUND IN THE SAME DEPOSIT: A PARTICULARLY INTERESTING DISCOVERY.



FIG. 13. WITH A PROJECTING "NIPPLE," PERFORATED FOR SUCTION: THE BABY'S FEEDING-BOTTLE FROM THE GRAVE SHOWN IN FIG. 12 (ADJOINING ON THE LEFT).



FIG. 14. DATING FROM THE PROTO-GEOMETRIC PERIOD (ABOUT 1000 B.C.): ANOTHER OF THE VASES FOUND IN THE BABY'S GRAVE SEEN IN FIG. 12.

# OF MANY PERIODS—FROM THE ATHENIAN AGORA.

WATER-COLOURS BY PIET DE JONG. (SEE ARTICLE BY PROFESSOR THEODORE LESLIE SHEAR ON PAGE 115.)



FIG. 9. (ABOVE) A FINE COPY, MADE IN THE ROMAN AGE, FROM AN ORIGINAL WORK OF GREEK SCULPTURE: A MARBLE HEAD OF A WOMAN.



FIG. 10. (RIGHT) A STATUETTE OF THE MOTHER OF THE GODS: A FAMILIAR REPRESENTATION REPRODUCING THE TYPE OF THE CULT STATUE IN HER TEMPLE, THE METEORON.



FIG. 11. A STATUETTE OF "ARTEMIS," A ROMAN COPY FROM A GREEK WORK OF THE FOURTH CENTURY B.C. PORTRAYING THE GODDESS IN A SHORT CHITON, WITH A DEERSKIN WRAPPED AROUND THE BODY.



FIG. 15. INSCRIBED "HERE LIES ATHENOKLES, A NOBLE MAN, WHO EXCELLED IN GOOD DEEDS AND LEFT MANY MEMORIALS OF HIS VIRTUE": PART OF A TOMB MONUMENT OF THE EARLY FOURTH CENTURY B.C.

(Continued.) each photograph (except Fig. 12) is shown a scale measuring 5 centimetres, from which an estimate of the size can be obtained. In one or two instances, some further particulars may be added here to supplement those given under the illustrations. Thus, concerning the finely carved head in Fig. 15, Professor Shear remarks that the benign expression of the man's face indicates a character meriting the pious sentiments of the epitaph, forming an elegiac distich, inscribed across the architrave. A translation of the couplet is given under the photograph. The most mysterious object is the peculiar vessel shown in Fig. 17. It is entirely closed except for a small opening in the funnel-shaped spout. Near the top, above the handle, is drilled a tiny hole, which, by pressure of the thumb upon it, can control the flow from the spout. Inside the vase is a loose pellet, which makes a metallic sound when it is shaken. Professor Shear states that it is uncertain for what purpose this curious vessel was used.



FIG. 19. AN ATTIC BLACK-FIGURE LEBES WITH A PANEL ON EACH SIDE DECORATED WITH A FOUR-HORSE CHARIOT GROUP: A VASE (PARTLY RESTORED) OF THE SIXTH CENTURY B.C.



FIG. 20. A LIFE-SIZED STATUE OF A ROMAN OFFICIAL, A RIGIDLY STYLIZED WORK REPRESENTING THE LATEST PHASE OF CLASSICAL SCULPTURE, DATING FROM LATE ROMAN OR EARLY BYZANTINE TIMES.

# THE WORLD OF SCIENCE.

## SOME VERY REMARKABLE CATTLE.

By W. P. PYCRAFT, F.Z.S., Author of "Camouflage in Nature," "The Courtship of Animals," "Random Gleanings from Nature's Fields," etc.

TWO fine examples of Watussi cattle from the Masai district of East Africa have just been added to the collections of the Zoological Society at Regent's Park. These are the first examples of their kind ever seen there, and they will well repay a visit, for they are most extraordinary-looking animals. And this on account of the enormous size of their horns, whose shape, as will be seen in Fig. 1, is remarkable. But these animals must not be regarded as mere "curiosities," for they are, on the contrary, creatures with an extremely interesting history, closely interwoven not only with that of many other strange African breeds of cattle, but of India and Europe as well.

How far conscious, deliberate, selection on the part of the natives of Africa—Hamitic, Bantu, and Negroid—has directed natural trends of development in these different bovine races, it would be difficult to measure. But that some sort of selection has been going on since the days of ancient Egypt there is evidence enough to show. Save for importation from Europe during modern times, the African domesticated cattle have almost certainly been derived, in common with those of India, from the humped cattle commonly described under the term "zebu." The evolution of the two main branches, Indian and African, has given rise to a surprising variety in the matter of forms, especially of the horns.

The African stock probably entered the country by way of Mesopotamia and Egypt in very remote times. But since, as their monuments show, ancient Babylonia and Assyria possessed both humped cattle—the "zebu" type—and those derived from the aurochs, *Bos taurus primigenius*, the ancestor of our modern European cattle, it is strange that only the "zebu" type should have found its way into Africa. It may be that this was the better able to survive of the two under the conditions then obtaining. The ancient Egyptian humped cattle were remarkable for the

the horns sweep upwards and outwards in an enormous crescent. The cavity of such horns, when removed from the core, will hold between four and five gallons of water! But the African oxen are not all of this huge size. Fig. 3 shows a group of Nandi driving a herd of small cattle across a stream. Here the horns are short and small, and though

animals, if approached by a young lion, leopard, or hyæna, will charge it with fury, leaving nothing in their rear but shapeless pulp to represent their over-bold enemy!

We are given to regard the natives of Africa as "mere savages," a conception biased by our own standards of what is "civilised." Large numbers lead a pastoral life, and in the breeding of cattle display a discrimination and skill that is, to say the least, comparable to our methods in this regard. Apart from utilitarian considerations, they seem to have a liking for animals of striking characteristics, especially in regard to their horns, for these are purely "ornamental" features. But in the case of our own cattle, in more leisurely and less commercial days our breeders also set no small store by large horns, as our old, but now extinct, "long-horned" breeds bear witness. Happily, however, to-day the Highland cattle are still with us. The horns here, no doubt, are "part and parcel" of the breed, but doubtless a "polled" breed could be raised if it were so desired.

There is one point, however, about the breeding of these cattle on which one would like to know more. And that is why in so many cases, the hump, so characteristic of the ancestral form, has, apparently, been "bred out." For this, in Indian cattle, a branch of the same stock, is always largely developed and is very highly prized as a source of most delicious meat. Has it disappeared in the African cattle for climatic reasons, in spite of efforts to conserve it, or because no effort, by careful selection, has been made to retain it? Even in many of the ancient Egyptian cattle it was quite small.

To make this story of the humped cattle complete, I should like, on another occasion, to give a survey of the many and most interesting breeds of India; and at the same time to give a brief account of the Indian gaur and the Javan banting, since it was probably from that Indo-Malayan group of cattle, or from the banting itself, that the "zebu" was derived. For this term "zebu," as I have said, embraces all the various forms of humped cattle. Professor Rutimeyer was, I believe, the first to suggest this origin of the domesticated humped cattle, after a comparison of the skulls of Galla humped cattle with those of the Indian gaur. And he is an authority whose name carries weight.



1. WATUSSI CATTLE AT THE LONDON "ZOO"—THE FIRST OF THEIR KIND EVER SHOWN THERE: INTERESTING BEASTS WITH HORNS OF ENORMOUS SIZE.

Two specimens of the Watussi breed of cattle, from the Masai district of East Africa, are now to be seen at the "Zoo." The hump of one is well developed. As a rule it is small in African cattle. The chief peculiarity of the breed is the enormous horns.

Photograph by D. Seth-Smith.

these animals have no humps, the form of the horns and the region between their bases show the characteristic "zebu" or wild banting blood. In South Africa, the Hottentots at one time possessed

2. HORNS MEASURING 8 FT. 6 IN. FROM TIP TO TIP: THE SKULL OF A NGAMI OX.

Near Lake Ngami, in Bechuanaland, is found a breed of cattle carrying horns which may measure 8 ft. 6 in. from tip to tip. They sweep outwards and downwards, so differing markedly from those of the Watussi breed.

length of their horns. Very slowly they seem to have trickled along the Nile, eastward into Abyssinia, and southward along and round the Great Lakes, and in due time to the southern extremity of the continent, slowly giving rise to new breeds. But of the history of the centres of origin of these various races or breeds of these African humped cattle, we know nothing. One must suppose that local traditions and standards played an important part in their development, giving rise to local races. But whence came the material? To what extent was crossing employed?

The numerous breeds of Abyssinia and Galla-land were remarkable for the enormous girth of their huge horns, though the herds in later years have been depleted and despoiled by "rinderpest." The longest-horned were to be found, and probably still are, in the lowlands. Perhaps the longest-horned cattle of all are those of the Arusi-Gallas and Shilla tribes. They have no hump, or but a small one, but the horns rise vertically, often lyre-shaped, and as much as 4 ft. long. The Watussi, or Wa Kuma cattle, which form the mainspring of this essay, do not constitute a sharp, crisply-defined type, of which the accompanying photograph may be taken as a sample. For this term is applied to the whole group of long-horned cattle distributed through the interior of Africa, from Abyssinia to the Lake region, wherein the hump is seldom very distinct. But the horns, in all, are of great size. In their general characteristics, however, these "Watussi" cattle agree.

In East Africa, the Masai, in the Kilimanjaro district, and the Wakua tribes also possess humpless, large-horned cattle of the Watussi type. And south of the Zambesi and Cunene Rivers, before the great outbreak of rinderpest, the natives owned vast herds of long-horned cattle, which, in the Bechuanaland breed, presented a span of horns of 8½ ft. from tip to tip! (Fig. 2). But here, as for example in the Great Ngami ox, the horns swept, like great curved beams, outwards, downwards, and slightly backwards. But in the region east of Lakes Albert and Albert Edward Nyanza, in Uganda, are found the Ankoli cattle, wherein

a breed of humpless, long-horned cattle, and from these, it would seem, the "trek-oxen" of the Transvaal Boers were derived, as well as those of Cape Colony.

They are light-bodied, large cattle, with long legs, and are generally red in colour. In some of these the horns are enormous. Rock pictures of great antiquity show that these trek-oxen are of native origin, though in Cape Colony they have, apparently, been much crossed with Dutch and Frisian cattle. In temperament these cattle appear to be very docile. And this seems especially true of those of East Africa. Mr. S. L. Hinde, a recognised authority on this theme, tells us that two children of five or six years old can manage, guide, and hold a large herd with ease. Yet these same



3. MEN OF THE EAST AFRICAN RIFLES DRIVING NANDI CATTLE ACROSS A STREAM: A SMALL BREED DERIVED FROM THE INDO-MALAYAN BANTING STOCK.

African domesticated cattle have all been derived from the Indian humped cattle. They are generally large animals, but herds of small beasts, like these, are also met with.

## AN AQUATIC RABBIT: A SWIMMER TO WHOM WATER MEANS SECURITY.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY IVAN R. TOMKINS; REPRODUCED BY COURTESY OF "NATURE MAGAZINE."



THE MARSH RABBIT OF THE SOUTHERN UNITED STATES—AN EXCELLENT SWIMMER AND A RELATIVE OF THE BRUSH RABBITS OF CENTRAL AMERICA: THE LITTLE CREATURE LEAVING A POND, TO WHICH IT GOES TO ESCAPE THE HORDES OF INSECT PESTS, AS WELL AS OTHER ENEMIES.



A MARSH RABBIT PERFECTLY AT HOME IN THE WATER, SWIMMING WITH EASE AND RAPIDITY AND STRIKING OUT WITH ALTERNATE MOTIONS OF THE FEET: THE POND OR RIVER ITS PLACE OF REFUGE, ESPECIALLY AT NIGHT.



A YOUNG MARSH RABBIT—SMALLER THAN AN ORDINARY RABBIT OF THE SAME AGE: A SQUIRMING YOUNGSTER WHICH THE PHOTOGRAPHER HAD TO HOLD WITH ONE HAND WHILE HE MANIPULATED THE CAMERA WITH THE OTHER.

In the low-lying lands of the south-eastern United States there lives an aquatic rabbit—a shy, short-legged little animal which dwells in dense thickets, "scoots" instead of bounces, and does not have a conspicuously white tail. This is the marsh rabbit, which, with its close relative, the swamp rabbit, is thought to be more closely related to the brush rabbits of Central America than to the ordinary "cottontail," and to have entered the United States from that region. The range of the marsh rabbit extends along the coastal plain from Virginia to Texas. Its home lies usually within dense thickets of grass and sedge which to a rabbit must seem like a forest. Interspersed are deep bogs and creeks—a world where all must either swim or fly,

or perish—and there the rabbits swim with ease. Being largely nocturnal, they probably swim much more at night than during daylight hours, so escaping the hordes of insect pests. Their nests are made deep in the sedge, constructed of the softer grasses mixed with quantities of rabbit fur. In one such nest was found the youngster shown in the lower right-hand photograph. The swamp rabbits share with the deer the custom of stamping with their feet as a warning of danger to others of their kind; but deer and other ruminants use their front feet—the rabbits the hind ones. It is a device employed by a number of animals. Our information is derived from an article by Mr. Ivan R. Tomkins in a recent issue of "Nature Magazine."

## A PAGE FOR COLLECTORS.

### CHINESE LACQUER FURNITURE.

By FRANK DAVIS.

page), is dull red with an incised design. The fine carved red lacquer which was popular from Ming times till the end of the eighteenth century, was made by a different technique. (The grandest example of eighteenth-century carved lacquer in the country is probably the magnificent Ch'ien Lung throne at South Kensington.)

a fine thing 'must not be overwhelmed by its setting, so they made a simple, elegant stand (as in Fig. 3) which shows off the beauty of the cabinet. Another point—not quite so obvious as the above—

HERE is something (Figs. 1, 2, and 3) that has been seen in Paris before, but, to the best of my knowledge and belief, not in this country until now—Chinese cabinets of dull yellow (almost orange) lacquer, decorated with designs of figures, flowers, and landscape, catalogued as belonging to the Ming Dynasty (*i.e.*, not later than 1644). I rather fancy many people in this country will be inclined to date them nearer 1700 than 1600, but that's an unimportant matter for specialists to wrangle over. The point I want to make is that these three pieces and their fellows, brought over by Mr. C. T. Loo for the summer exhibition at the Sparks Gallery, are not only unusual and beautiful objects in themselves, but display certain characteristics of form which should endear them to the hearts of the many in England who are enthusiasts for our own traditions, and have no interest in anything specifically Chinese.

Whatever the exact date of the little cabinet of Fig. 1—1600 or 1700—one thing about it leaps immediately to the eye. Its proportions remind one at once of those charming bits of nonsense carried out in satinwood in England about the years 1780-95, and painted with swags of flowers and Angelica Kauffmann panels, while the delicate little fret rail round the top makes one think of Chippendale working in mahogany. It appears to be established that Chippendale obtained his notions of Chinese ornament from books and not from actual pieces, and there is no reason why later cabinet-makers should not have evolved small pieces of furniture of similar proportions out of their own heads. Nevertheless, in default of definite evidence, it is tempting to wonder



1. CHINESE LACQUER AT THE SPARKS SUMMER EXHIBITION: ONE OF A PAIR OF SMALL CABINETS OF FLAT LACQUER, WITH A DULL YELLOW GROUND. (35½ IN. HIGH). (RIGHT): 2. CHINESE LACQUER EXHIBITING AN EXTRAORDINARY REFINEMENT OF TASTE: A FLAT LACQUER CABINET WITH A DULL YELLOW GROUND. (53 IN. HIGH.)

There are other pieces in the collection, notably a set of small chairs, also of the Ming period, which are what we have always considered as typically Chinese taste: rather elaborate and fussy and (it's a horrid word, but it must be used in this connection) "quaint." Those chosen to illustrate this page are, in form at least, simplicity itself. Indeed, they are more than that—they have that harmony of line and of colour which we express rather feebly by using the word "classic." The extreme refinement of Chinese taste is seen to extraordinary advantage in these pieces. Consider for a moment what our ancestors of Charles II.'s reign were wont to do when a lacquer chest, something like Fig. 2, reached these shores: they did it honour by setting it upon the most unsuitable stand it was possible for them to devise—that is, upon a gilded (or silvered) affair of elaborately carved legs with monstrous great masks and leaves. The Chinese knew that

is the freedom with which their finest craftsmen always worked. If you look carefully at the table-top of Fig. 4, the apparent symmetry of the two sides is seen to be an illusion. There is balance, but not identity of pattern, and the result is not a stereotyped repetition of flowers and tendrils, but an intricate, vital counterpoint, which is just the difference between ordinary sound and careful craftsmanship and supreme artistry. The tones in all these pieces—due partly, of course, to age—are subdued and soft, and the whole colour scheme is one of great subtlety. Two tables whose tops imitate with extraordinary fidelity the pattern and colour of a piece of eighteenth-century Imperial brocade are other notable items; while as an example of a refinement of taste almost too chaste for most Western eyes there is a long bench covered in perfectly plain greyish lacquer—in its way, and by its very simplicity, the best thing in the collection. Altogether a most stimulating section of the exhibition noticed on this page last week: quite frankly, I hope London will see more of this type of thing during the winter.



3. A FLAT LACQUER CABINET AND STAND WITH A DULL YELLOW GROUND (HEIGHT WITH STAND, 31 IN.; WIDTH 38 IN.)—CATALOGUED AS OF THE MING DYNASTY.

whether a man like Sheraton had not seen such a thing as this Fig. 1. In any case, I can commend this series of yellow lacquer examples to the notice of all furniture enthusiasts, if only as the sort of thing English "japanners" imitated with such enthusiasm for many years, and also for the extraordinary refinement of taste they exhibit.

In addition, there are various tables and chairs in the more familiar dull red incised lacquer (apparently unknown to our ancestors, and certainly impossible of imitation by them), of which Fig. 4 is a notable example. There are also numerous so-called "Coromandel" screens—those wholly delightful fantasies which our benighted but appreciative ancestors of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries imported in considerable numbers, under the impression that they were made on the Coromandel coast; whereas, in fact, they reached India in Chinese ships, and were thence brought to England by John Company; and afterwards, as often as not, were broken up and used for cupboard doors.

To make things perfectly clear, the three yellow cabinets are in *flat* lacquer; while Fig. 4, a table-top (there's no room to show the whole piece on this



4. CHINESE INCISED LACQUER—AS A CONTRAST TO THE FLAT LACQUER OF THE OTHER ILLUSTRATIONS: A TABLE-TOP WITH A DULL RED GROUND. (61½ IN. LONG; 24½ IN. WIDE.)

Chinese lacquer is generally laid on wood—sometimes on leather or metal. In *flat* lacquer several coats were painted on: for carved lacquer very many coats, and the design was then carved in the hard material when dried—a very lengthy process requiring an extreme nicety of touch.—(Reproductions by Courtesy of Messrs. John Sparks.)

# This England . . .



*Near Fowey, Cornwall.*

OUR ROUGH island story has embodied many a hard lesson on the road to grandeur. Yet are we mellowed rather than embittered; and from it all has grown a great love of homely things. Things wrought by hand. Things created with slow care to perpetuate the tradition that conceived them. One such is Worthington, a grand beer brewed in the grand manner—slowly, carefully, that naught may spoil . . . A very English drink. . .

# FINANCE AND INVESTMENT.

By HARTLEY WITHERS.

## COAL-MINING SHARES.

THERE is something tragical about the present plight of the coal-mining industry of this country. Once the source and mainstay of our industrial supremacy during the nineteenth century, it has now been so battered by blows showered on it from different directions that to venture into it requires more courage on the part of investors than almost any of our principal industries. And, as usual, we can go back to the war and its consequences as the chief reason for its misfortunes. Even before then, however, the special circumstances of the trade marked it as one which created exceptional difficulties for those engaged in organising it. Underground work, under conditions of danger and discomfort, made both the Government and the public rightly sensitive concerning the arrangements made by the employers to protect the lives and health of those who hewed the coal; and the terrible accidents that from time to time brought the industry so tragically before the public eye have, very properly, made national opinion always ready to support any measures designed to make it safer, as far as regulation and official inspection can do so. Consequently, the industry has long been a happy hunting ground for official control, always well meant and always, owing to the carelessness of a small minority of employers, essential; but none the less exasperating to those who need no official spur to keep them up to the mark in this respect, and find themselves hampered rather than helped by official interference with their efforts to carry on their trade on the most up-to-date, efficient, and hygienic lines.

## THE EFFECT OF THE WAR.

When the war came it had two unfortunate effects on the coal-mining industry. In the first place, it filled its ranks with a number of men who were new to it, and for whom, under normal conditions, it could not have provided employment; and in the second, it stimulated competition to an extent from which the industry has ever since been struggling to recover. As to the first disadvantage, this is one that is too often forgotten when we consider the present plight of nearly all the industries that have suffered most severely from the present depression in world trade. The effect of the war was to crowd into the industries that it made hectically active a host of men who had not been engaged in them before, not to mention an immense capital outlay that was left unremunerative when this special demand was over. Among such industries coal-mining was one of the most important; and so at the end of the war it found itself with an unemployment problem that has been a serious difficulty for it ever since, and has been an obstacle to the process of rationalisation and the closing down of the least profitable concerns, which has frequently been pointed out as necessary for the re-establishment of the industry on a sound basis.

## THE STRESS OF COMPETITION.

In the same way, for most of our chief industries the war stimulated competition, which, though originally artificial and hothouse-grown, so to speak, has ever since remained as a bar to the recovery of our foreign trade. When we and the other industrial nations were too busily engaged in mutual slaughter to provide our oversea customers with the materials and manufactures that they had hitherto bought from us, they had to set to work to provide for themselves the articles that they had formerly bought from the belligerents, setting up factories for the production of boots, textiles, and other such things, since we, and Germany and France, needed all that we could make for our armies and navies, while the Americans were so busy in providing the warring powers that they were unable to take full advantage of the opportunity given them of providing the needs of the neutrals. Consequently, the neutrals started their own manufactures, and, when the war was over, were naturally inclined

to support their new manufacturing activities with high tariffs, so that the capital and energy put into them might not be lost, and so that, when the next war happened, they might not find themselves cut off from supplies as in the last one. And so the international exchange of goods across the frontiers, which was so important to us as the chief trading nation, found itself hampered and

economists call the law of substitution came very strongly into play. What it means is merely that, if any article becomes too dear or too difficult to obtain, its users look for some other means of providing the service that it renders. And, as substitutes for coal, there were two very important sources of the heating and power to produce which it was needed. These were oil and water power, both of which were available in large quantities in different countries, and had only been awaiting fuller development owing to the cheapness with which coal had hitherto been obtained, and the capital outlay required for the change over from one form of power and heating to another. When coal rose to a monstrous price during and after the war, the development of industrial power by means of hydro-electric plants went ahead at a great rate, wherever water power was to be had in sufficient quantity and under conditions which ensured its regular supply. This can most surely be relied on in those countries where high mountains provide the melting snows which maintain the flow of water throughout the summer, or where other natural conditions enable the organisers of water power to rely on defying the effects of drought. Thanks to the development of long-distance transmission of electric power, these natural benefits can make their effects felt over a wide area. A heavy capital outlay is usually necessary for the harnessing of water power, as many investors in hydro-electric plants have discovered to their cost; and it is possible that if it had not been for the war and the high cost of coal, which made such capital expenditure profitable where otherwise it could not have been a business proposition, this form of industrial energy would still have been at a much more backward stage of development. As to oil, the extent to which it has taken the place of coal as a provider of power for transport and industry is a matter of commonplace observation.

## A "COME-BACK" FOR COAL?

And yet, such is the ingenuity of science that there is quite a possibility that coal may be brought back into the position of supremacy in our industrial outfit that it once held. Its oily rival has, of course, already created vested interests and implanted itself by the sheer force of all the capital that has been put into organising its production and distribution. When it was lately suggested that the Government should do more to promote the possibilities of extracting oil from coal, questions were at once raised about all that fleet of tankers which is now employed in bringing oil to this country, and would be deprived of a living if our coal were to turn the tables on its competitor by being converted into it. In the meantime, not only have substitutes made the position of shareholders in coal-mines more difficult, but science has also been busy in finding more economical ways of getting heat and power out of coal. This, for the time being, means that less coal is needed to do the work that is called for from it; but at the same time it enables our "black diamonds" to hold their own more efficiently, and as the standard of life rises and the industrial activity of the country grows, their more economical use will ensure a greater and steadier demand. The Government, with a keen eye to the importance of the industry from many points of view, has been doing its best to promote its re-organisation with regional quotas and other devices; and, as is inevitable when Government tries to work out on paper schemes for the reform of an institution which has grown up in a haphazard fashion on traditional lines, these efforts have had some curiously anomalous results, as when foreign buyers could not be satisfied owing to the obstruction of the quota system. But, when all is said as to the difficulties that face the industry, the fact remains that coal is still one of our chief assets and affords opportunities to such investors as are in a position to make a judicious selection; and some of the best-organised companies are now believed to be highly prosperous.



AT HUNTINGDON TO GIVE A DISPLAY AT HINCHINGBROOKE CASTLE: THE HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY'S COMPANY OF PIKEMEN AND MUSKETEERS MARCHING THROUGH THE STREETS OF CROMWELL'S BIRTHPLACE.

The H.A.C.'s Company of Pikemen and Musketeers makes its appearance on rare, and purely ceremonial, occasions, notably when it parades for the Lord Mayor's Banquet. It gave a special display at Hinchingsbrooke Castle on July 11.

restricted by tariff obstacles which have impoverished, in varying degrees, all the countries of the world.

## THE LAW OF SUBSTITUTION.

In the case of coal it was not possible for many countries to produce their own to make good the supplies that they had received from us, but what



THE TREASURE OF THE WEEK AT THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM: A GRÆCO-ROMAN ROUNDEL, WITH A FIGURE OF HERMES.

This roundel, woven-in looped woollen pile on linen, is Græco-Roman work of the fifth century A.D. It belongs to one of the smallest, but certainly one of the most arresting, groups of textiles from burial sites in Egypt. The strong drawing and juxtaposition of bright planes of colour give a lively and attractive effect.

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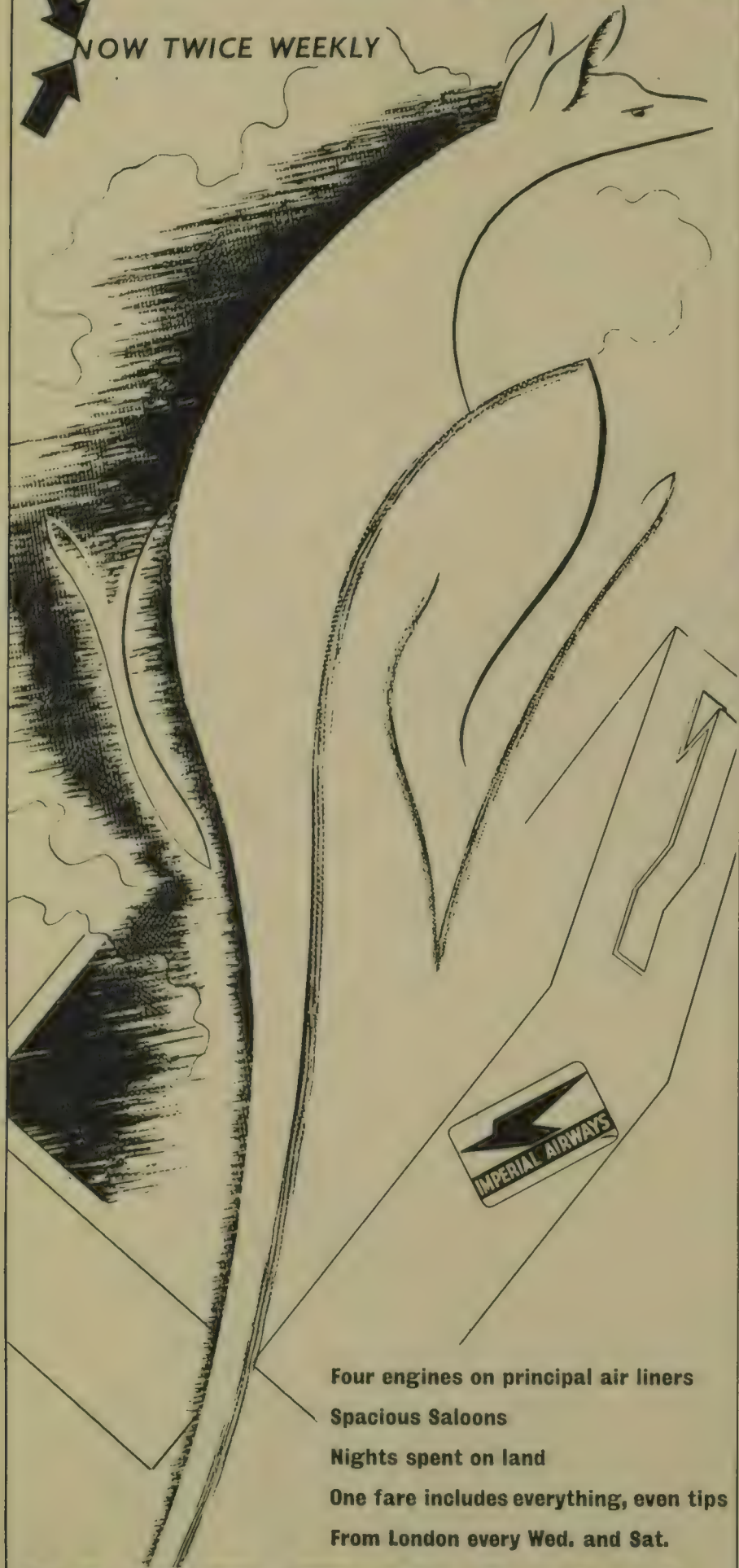
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Stuart

## THE PLAYHOUSES.

### "THE VISITOR," AT DALY'S.

DIANA MARKHAM has a philanthropic nature, and rich and accommodating parents. Usually her philanthropy is devoted to stray cats and unwashed children. One evening, however, after a quarrel with her fiancé, she goes for a stroll in Hyde Park and returns with a ragged, half-starved foreigner. When he asserts himself to be an unproduced dramatist with a mission to improve the world, the family make him very welcome, the father promising to use his influence to get the play produced. A month later we see the young man, well dressed, well fed, rather over-wined, with plenty of money in his pocket. He has not accepted charity, he insists, for by now he is engaged to his benefactress, and all that he makes from his play he will share with her. Being in comfortable circumstances, his sympathy for the suffering poor is considerably less than it was. His play being accepted, he is rather more concerned with royalties and the theatre's holding capacity than with its possible effect on the world. On the night of his play's production he has too much to drink, and when his fiancée reproves him he dances on the table, kicks over a bowl of roses, breaks off his engagement, and dashes from the house. The play is an abject failure, and the young man returns home, dresses himself in his old rags, and starts to make his way to the Embankment. Diana, however, pleads with him to renew their engagement and flee with her to one of those sunny spots where genius finds it easy to work and at the same time live on next to nothing a year. While she is upstairs packing, the ex-fiancé arrives and persuades the young man that the two of them are temperamentally unsuited to each other. The young man goes out into the night, and the audience is left to assume that the faithful, if rather dull, ex-fiancé gets his due reward. Miss Greer Garson gives character to a nebulous part; and M. Louis Borell plays the refugee with some charm. An exceptionally talented cast give an air of plausibility to the other rôles.

### "NO! NO! NANETTE," AT THE LONDON HIPPODROME.

This eleven-year-old musical comedy is hardly old enough to arouse senile sentiment, so the almost fervour with which it was received on the first night may be put down to the fact that it is the best musical show of its



THE ETON AND HARROW MATCH SPOILT BY RAIN AND FINALLY ABANDONED: A TYPICAL SCENE ON THE DESERTED PROMENADE AT LORD'S DURING ONE OF THE PERSISTENT STORMS.

The Eton and Harrow cricket match was abandoned, owing to the weather, shortly before 4 p.m. on Saturday, July 11. During the two days only four hours' play had been possible—the shortest period at this event within living memory. It was recalled that, although in three previous years (1894, 1909, and 1922) a whole day had been lost through rain, yet the other day had been uninterrupted. This year, however, the mud made it impossible to judge the respective merits of the two sides. Harrow completed their first innings, for 180. Eton had made 26, with no wickets down, when play was stopped.

generation. Indeed, it can be said that only "The Belle of New York" can equal its score for continuous vivacity. It is played on much broader lines than before. Mr. Shaun Glenville has Mr. Joseph Coyne's old part, and he brings a pantomime touch to it that is very effective. Mr. Clifford Mollison, one of the best light comedians on the stage, is admirable in the late Mr. Grossmith's part. He played up to Mr. Glenville with a consideration that the latter, as an experienced artist, was probably the first to recognise. Miss Barbara Vernon, an American variety artist, made her first appearance in musical comedy, and can truly be said to have become a star in a night. She has looks and personality, dances delightfully, and acts extremely well. Her voice is capable of improvement, but a little training will undoubtedly assure that. Attractively dressed and mounted, "No! No! Nanette," at twice nightly prices, is assured of a long run.

### "BLACKBIRDS OF 1936." AT THE GAIETY.

More spectacular than previous editions, this yet contrives to retain its Harlem flavour. A Russian influence can be suspected in "Negro Cavalcade," showing the landing of slaves at Jamestown, work in the cotton-fields, down to modern times and the creation of jazz; later, too, in a highly-coloured finale to the first act, suggestive of the Russian Ballet. Gallie de Gaston and Tim Moore are excellent "black face" comedians; the expression they can get with only their eyes and lips showing is remarkable. Gallie de Gaston's lecture on man's anatomy was the laugh hit of the show. Seeing that he wears a straw hat, it was evident that Master Harold Nicholas would be acclaimed the Negro Chevalier. He isn't that, but he is precociously adult in manner, and dances, particularly when accompanied by his brother, very cleverly. "Your Heart and Mine" is a tuneful number, and is sung effectively by Maude Russell and Emmett Wallace. If not quite up to the standard of other editions, this 1936 one is yet full of entertainment.

# "Sports Thrills make grand Home Movies"

The other day I made an experiment. I got together all the movies I had made with my 16mm. Ciné-Kodak, took a pair of scissors, cut out all the sport scenes, and joined them together in one continuous reel. The whole thing was perfectly simple, and when I showed the completed sports-reel on the screen, everyone said that the movies seemed even more exciting than they had been originally.

First, we had this year's Grand National, including a shot of Reynoldstown nearly falling at the last fence but one. When a scene like this comes along, it's easy to stop the film running and get an ordinary still picture on the screen, so that you can see just what was happening. We also had some exciting polo; village cricket, taken through a telephoto lens (I had just bought this and in future I'm going to use it a lot—it brings practically every outdoor sport within range); motor racing on the Continent, and so on. There were also a good many scenes in which we ourselves performed, including a week-end's yachting,



HIGH-SPEED CORNERING.

some swimming and diving, and myself playing golf. This last, which helped me a great deal towards getting my swing right, was taken by my small son. (Making movies with a Ciné-Kodak' is even easier

than taking snaps; you just aim and press the trigger.) Scenes taken in dull weather came out perfectly well, thanks to the fast Ciné-Kodak lens.



JUST BEFORE THE RACE.

Lately I have been making colour-movies with the new film 'Kodachrome,' which needs no gadgets or attachments either for taking the movies *or* for showing them. The result is that I can join colour scenes on to black-and-white ones and show the whole thing right through in one without making any adjustments at all. Kodachrome colour is something absolutely new in movies—I shall use it a lot during the holidays.

*Just out—24-page illustrated book about making home movies in black-and-white, and full colour movies with the new Kodachrome film. Mr. L. N. Lubbock, Dept. 65, Kodak House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, will be pleased to send you a copy and also names and addresses of nearest Ciné-Kodak Dealers, who can give you full service and show you Kodachrome colour-movies on the screen. All Ciné-Kodak apparatus is obtainable on hire-purchase terms. All Ciné-Kodak film is developed free, ready for showing.*

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## THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

SO, at last, a beginning is to be made in the direction of bringing the main roads of the country under a single central authority. Last week the Minister of Transport announced in the House of Commons

chaotic want of system which characterised British road administration, pointing out that motor traffic had completely altered all our ideas of highway use, and that the time had come to bring our system into line with that of other countries, in which the main roads were a charge upon the central Government, and that this was the only way to achieve uniformity of practice in road construction and administration.

Ever since, all who have made the roads and road traffic their especial study have constantly urged the step which

Obviously, it would be impossible to place them all under a central authority, but I do venture the opinion that in the future it will be found both politic and economic to extend the authority of the new central board to a far greater mileage of roads than is foreshadowed by Mr. Hore-Belisha's announcement.

On all hands road-using interests have welcomed the meditated change, which is certainly one in the right direction. Naturally, we must wait for the Bill before proceeding to full comment on the proposal, but one cannot help wondering whether it will be found in practice that control by a department of the Ministry of Transport is not quite the best way to bring about the contemplated reform. Unfortunately, the Road Fund, as we knew it, has disappeared, and is now, so far as its revenue is concerned, merged in the general Exchequer funds. The position, then,

*(Continued overleaf.)*



TOURING IN SCOTLAND: ONE OF THE NEW MORRIS CARS IN GLEN NEVIS, INVERNESS-SHIRE, BENEATH BRITAIN'S HIGHEST MOUNTAIN.

that a Bill will probably be introduced in the autumn for the purpose of nationalising the main trunk roads and placing them under the direct control of the Ministry. This will affect some 4500 miles of highways, which are administered at present by a multiplicity of local and county authorities, each one of which has its own separate and distinct ideas of what constitutes the ideal road for modern traffic purposes.

This reform has been urged upon the Government for more years than some of us care to remember. Long before the war the Roads Improvement Association, with more vision than was possessed by Whitehall, waged a vigorous campaign against the

is now to be tentatively taken. I say "tentatively" because the present intention is to take over a comparatively small mileage of main roads. I believe the total mileage of highways of all categories is in the region of 138,000. This, of course, includes town and city roads, second-class highways, and all of a lower classification.



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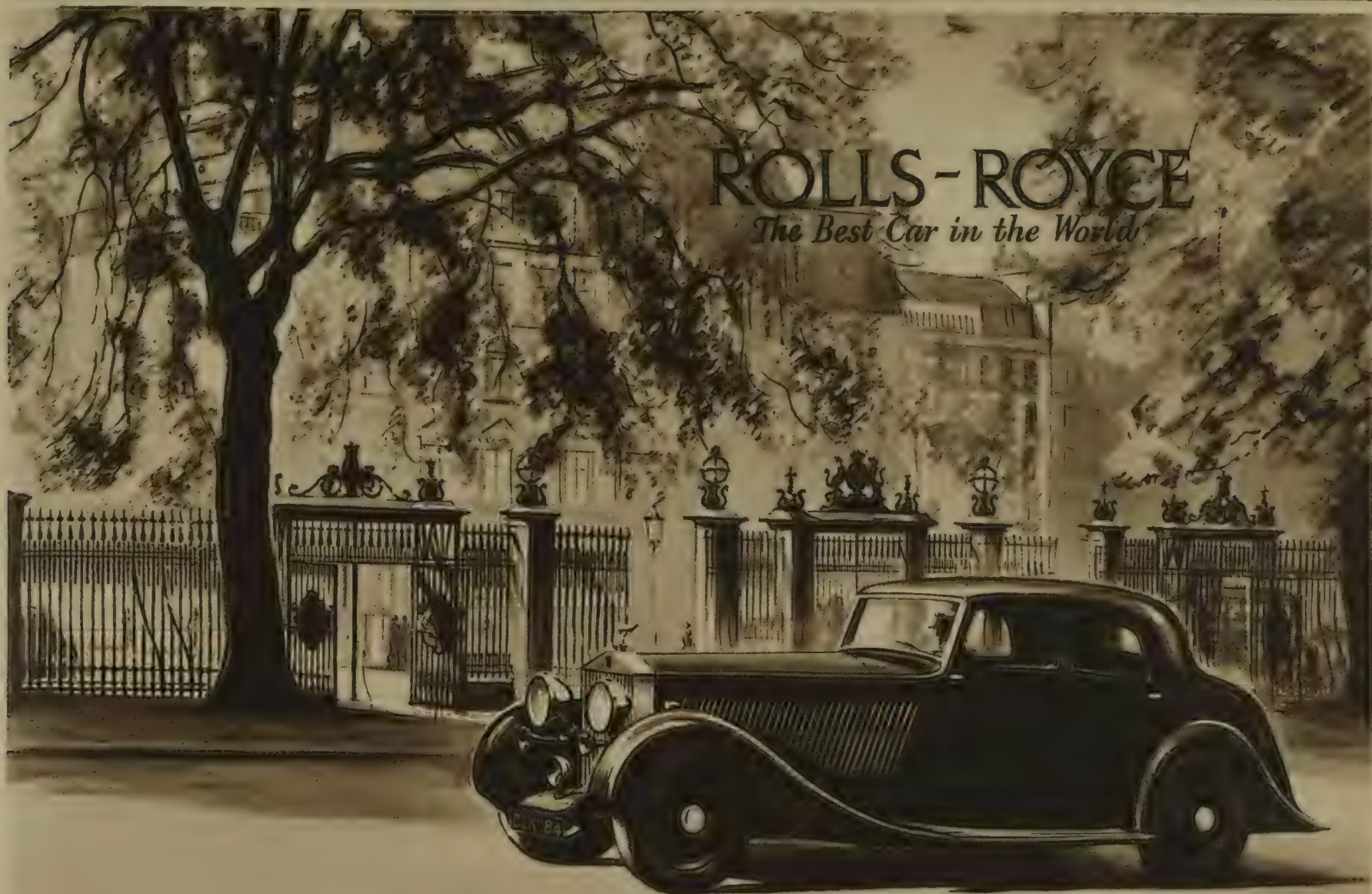
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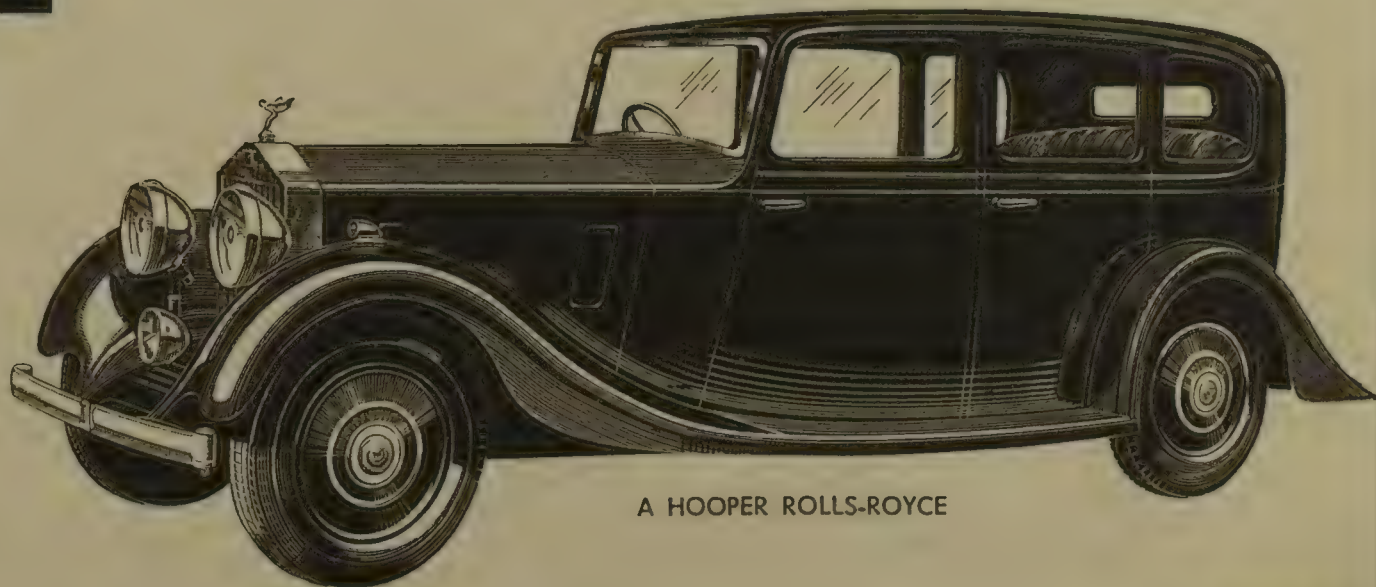


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(Continued.)

will be that the Minister of Transport will, like all the rest of the great spending departments, have to budget for road expenditure, and his Estimates will be subject to Treasury revision. So that, instead of his having a relatively fixed and stable income from motor taxation to be devoted to highway construction and maintenance, he will have to depend upon an indeterminate amount allocated to him by the Treasury. Far better would it have been if the Road Fund had remained as originally intended, and its moneys placed to the credit of a completely distinct Road Board, with the Minister of Transport as its head, but distinct from his functions at the Ministry. A body rather similar in constitution and working to the Port of London authority would, I think, have met the case rather better than merely departmentalising highway administration, which is destined to become a far more important matter than present intentions would appear to visualise. This is, of course, not at all intended as criticism of the new proposals; one cannot criticise a policy on a bare announcement of intention, such as the Minister has made. We must wait for the Bill and then see how far it is proposed to go in the matter. It may be said, however, that any move in the direction indicated is to be whole-heartedly welcomed, even though it be as modest and tentative as would appear at the moment.

### "SEAS OF ADVENTURES"

(Continued from Page 100.)

beam, and about 10 feet draught. Her triple-expansion steam-engines could develop 34 horse-power, and she was of 31 net tons." Eight knots was her normal

speed. Her crew was usually about eleven. Accommodation was of the crudest and scantiest. If a commissioned officer went in command, a tiny box of a cabin was knocked together for him in the fish-hold. The hardy fishermen who formed the crews were splendid fighting material, but discipline was often, to say the least, unorthodox. From Lowestoft and Poole and north-eastern Scottish ports, these indomitable Lilliputians assembled, and, defying all the wrath of Biscay, floundered along on a three-weeks' voyage to the Eastern Mediterranean, until there were some sixty of them in constant service. They performed, with little respite, every kind of arduous task—chiefly that of setting and standing by the submarine nets; but they might be called on for almost any duty. For example, during the Serbian evacuation, "at one time they would be protecting supply steamers bringing food for the hungry Serbians; then they would set to work in rescuing the latter; or they would with their nets lay a safe corridor from place to place. . . . There seemed no respite, even after ten days' bucketing about at sea. Perhaps they had barely got back to Brindisi than some new phase had been wirelessly, so there would be just time to coal and off the drifters steamed once more." When it became necessary to send some of them home for refitting or for long-delayed leave, they were replaced by a fleet of paddle-steamers from seaside pleasure-resorts! They ran extreme risks; although their skippers showed again and again a magnificent defiance of overwhelming odds, they were, of course, hopelessly outmatched in any serious engagement, and in April, 1917, they suffered terrible punishment in an Austrian raid. Their name liveth for ever.

In the annals of the sea, and especially those of the Great War, Mr. Keble Chatterton has made a place and a reputation all his own, and in this volume he has collected a rich store of material from one of the most fascinating theatres of the war. It is evident that he has been to great pains to make his chronicle as varied and as accurate as possible, and his innumerable stories of adventure and

exploit gain substantially from the fact that they are often the accounts of eye-witnesses. The reader will here find a breathless epic which commemorates ships of every sort and size, and records a campaign of unexampled resource and pertinacity on and under and above the sea. It is appropriate that the volume should end with an account of the last act in the drama of that dauntless and indestructible ship, ever honoured by her adversaries, the *Goeben*.

C. K. A.

### BOOKS OF THE DAY.

(Continued from Page 108.)

Herr Olden seems to put little faith in Herr Hitler's pacific protestations. Regarding European affairs he writes: "Will he stabilise the present situation or start new upheavals? . . . Will he strike out to Right or Left? Will his policy lead him to East or West? Will he look for colonies in Africa or in the Ukraine? Will he keep peace or make war? It does not depend on him; it depends on circumstances. Of him personally, anything may be expected. But the world has had time to get to know its Hitler; it no longer entertains illusions about him. In May 1935 he summoned the Reichstag so that all the Governments of the world should hear. 'National Socialist Germany desires peace from its deepest inner *wellanschaulich* convictions.' Only five years before he had written: 'One cannot train an army and bring it to a proper state of efficiency if preparation for battle is not its *raison d'être*. There is no such thing as an army to preserve peace, but only for the victorious conduct of war.'"

I find it a little difficult to reconcile sombre visions of a re-armed and truculent Germany with the experiences of friends who have spent holidays there and found the people friendly and hospitable. If travel can promote peace, books that promote travel should be encouraged. A beguiling example, very attractive pictorially, is "Towns

AND PEOPLE OF MODERN GERMANY." By Robert M. McBride. Illustrated with Drawings by Edward C. Caswell, and many Photographs (Harrap; 8s. 6d.). This book, which is the joint work of author and artist on a recent tour, will doubtless appeal to many people visiting Germany this year for the Olympic Games. Incidentally, it contains a short description of Hitler's "mountain retreat" near Berchtesgaden, a simple country house in typical Bavarian style. All who see it "must come to the conclusion (we read) that luxury and display are not among the attributes of *der Führer*."

Many young firebrands fomenting a warlike spirit to-day do not know what the last war was like, and it is very desirable that they should be informed on that subject. Two little books, both by famous writers, can be heartily commended for this purpose. One is "JOURNEY TO THE WESTERN FRONT." Twenty Years After. By R. H. Mottram. With twelve Illustrations (Bell; 7s. 6d.). The author, who has often re-visited the battlefields since he fought on them, found evidence this year that the memory of the Great War is becoming fabulous as time goes on, and his purpose is partly to counteract that tendency. The other work is an excellent example of what may be called "potted history," namely, "THE WAR IN OUTLINE," 1914-1918. By Liddell Hart. With Maps (Faber; 5s.). Besides giving the salient facts, this eminent military historian supplies, in a critical preface, significant comments on leadership and the qualities requisite for high command on the grand scale.

C. E. B.

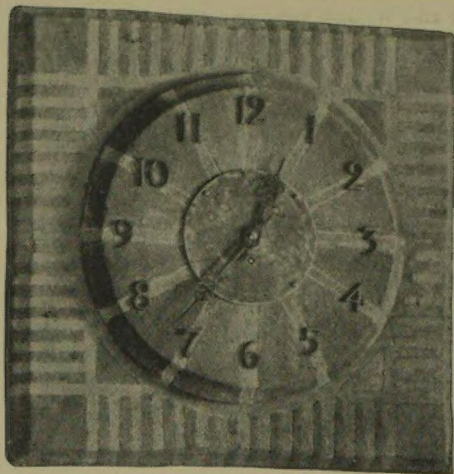


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WHITE EMPRESSES OF THE PACIFIC

We have received a copy of that most interesting periodical, *The Indian State Railways Magazine*. This is the official organ of the Eastern Bengal, East Indian, Great Indian Peninsular, North Western and Burmah Railways. It appears monthly, and the price in England is a shilling. It is got up in a thoroughly up-to-date style, the numerous photographic illustrations being of notably high quality and affording many delightful glimpses of life in India. The articles printed in it are calculated to appeal to a wide circle of readers. To take a few examples: "Forests of India" are described by F. W. Champion, I.F.S., who gives much valuable information about this side of the country's economy. "The Lahore Fort" and "The Abode of God" will attract the attention of the tourist and the intending visitor to the country, dealing, as they do, with the picturesque aspects of the Indian scene. There are many other attractive features in the magazine, but enough has been said to show that it provides an excellent monthly review of the resources and potentialities of that great country.



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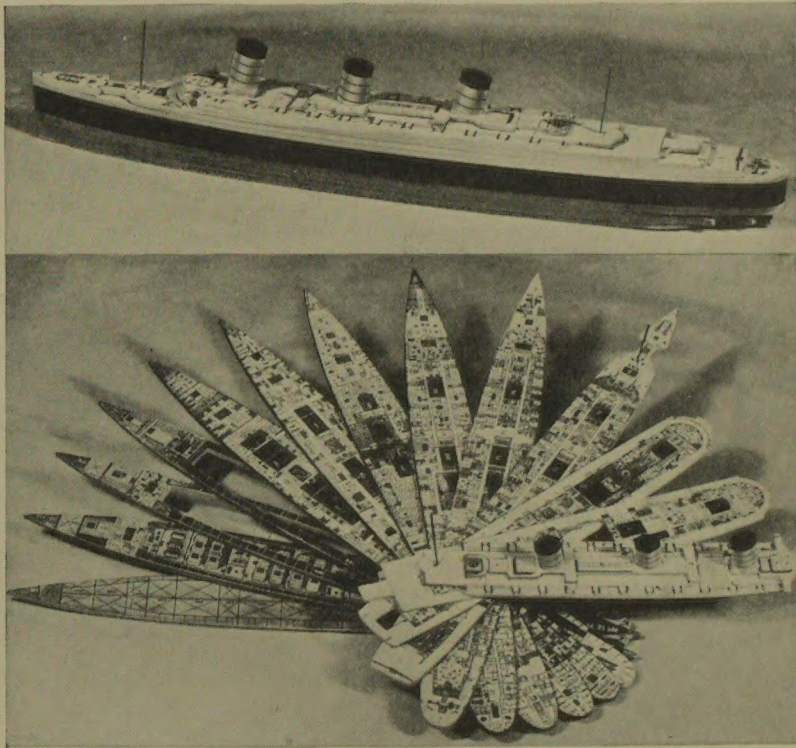
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## NOTES FROM A TRAVELLER'S LOG-BOOK.

By EDWARD E. LONG, C.B.E., F.R.G.S.

### THE COAST OF NORMANDY.

THERE is no reason for wonder that the coast of Normandy attracts a goodly number of summer visitors from this country, for it has white cliffs, similar to those of Kent and Sussex, golden sands, like those of our South Coast, and the same sea borders them, so that it is felt, doubtless, that one is safe in going there for good seaside sport—bathing and delightful rambles



ÉTRETAT—BELOVED OF OFFENBACH AND DE MAUPASSANT: THE BEACH AND THE HIGH WHITE CLIFFS WHICH SHELTER IT, HAVING FINE WALKS ALONG THE TOP.

Photograph by Chemins de Fer de l'État.

along grass-clad cliffs and, after that, which goes a very long way towards a successful summer holiday, one can afford to take a little risk with regard to the distinctly French side of things. I venture to think, however, that those who are led thus to visit the coast of Normandy soon find that the French side of things is also very attractive. For one thing, there is a great deal to interest the average English person with any historic sense. On this coast Harold of England was wrecked, and compelled to support Duke William of Normandy's claim to the throne of England, and from here William sailed later to conquer England.

Wherever you stay on the Norman coast, you are not likely to be far from Rouen, Caen, Bayeux, or Falaise, towns of Normandy rich indeed in historical associations. Rouen calls up tragic memories of Joan of Arc, who suffered martyrdom there, in the Old Market Square, and the Tour de Jeanne d'Arc, in which the trial took place, remains. The cathedral is a very beautiful building, also the Palais de Justice. Caen has a castle built by William the Conqueror, and a grey marble slab in the Abbaye aux Hommes marks the place where his remains once rested. Bayeux is known the world over for its marvellous tapestry, made to the order of Bishop Odo, and on which are immortalised the events which led up to and brought about the Battle of Hastings. The claim to fame of Falaise is as the birthplace of William the Conqueror, for it was here that his father, Robert the Devil, Duke of Normandy, saw and became enamoured of Arletta, the pretty tanner's daughter, who bore him his son, William.

First along the coast of Normandy comes Le Tréport, a little resort with a *plage* close to the cliffs, which here top 300 feet, and a casino. Le Tréport is also a fishing town of some importance, which is probably why Mers-le-Bains, close by, with its pretty villas and its own casino and promenade, considers itself somewhat superior! It is a nice walk from Mers to Eu, the fateful meeting-

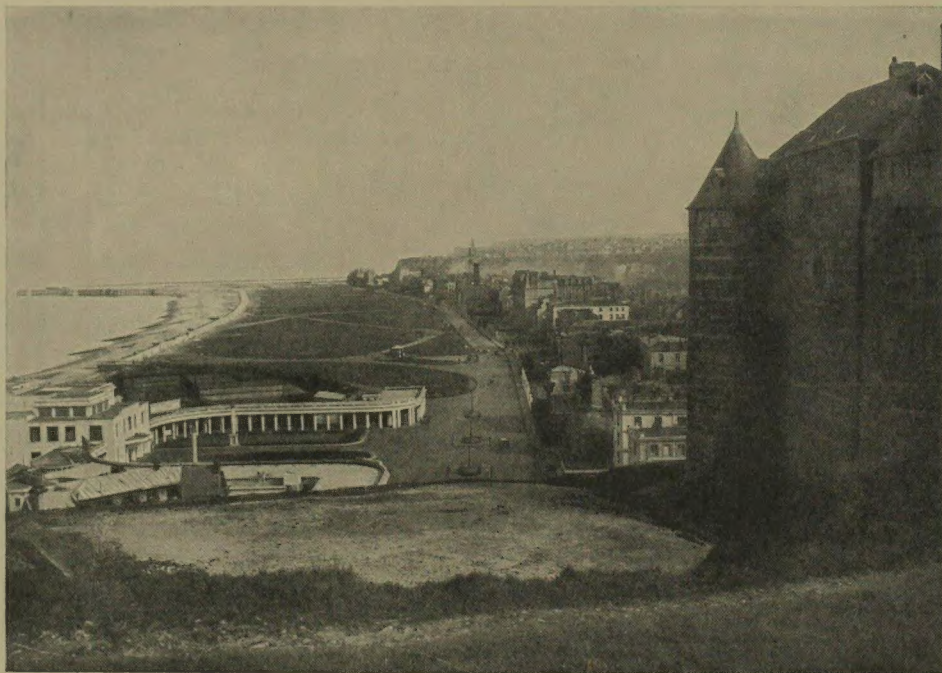
place of Harold and William the Conqueror, when Harold swore, over certain sacred relics, to uphold William's succession to the English throne, and the twelfth-century Gothic church of Eu is certainly worth a visit. Dieppe is deservedly popular with holiday-makers, for it has such a fine beach and facilities for sport, and it is so accessible. Moreover its large casino, with ball-room, concert hall and restaurant, is a very attractive spot, and it has the added advantage of a racecourse, also it has an historic old château, and it is a good centre for tours.

There are several charming little places scattered along the coast between Dieppe and Le Havre, and there are such recognised holiday centres as St. Valéry-en-Caux, lying between high cliffs, with a shingle beach and a broad promenade and having a picturesque harbour; Fécamp, which has a very fine esplanade and casino, one of its sights being its great fishing fleet, and where the famous Benedictine liqueur, formerly prepared by the monks of that order, is now carried on; and Étretat, once beloved by Offenbach and Guy de Maupassant, a really fashionable resort, with a first-class golf course, good tennis, and a very up-to-date casino and with fine coastal scenery.

Although Le Havre is a busy spot it is a bright and clean

place, and very well laid out, with good bathing. Just across the Seine's mouth are Deauville and Trouville, the little river Touques dividing them. Trouville has an extensive *plage*, which is as crowded during July and August as that of Brighton or Bournemouth, and Deauville one which is world-famous and which attracts social celebrities of many countries at the height of the season. A magnificent casino, palatial hotels, a terrace and promenade stretching for over a mile along the sea front, bordered by beautiful gardens, a racecourse, good golf and tennis, and a special harbour for pleasure craft are among Deauville's attractions.

Although it is a Transatlantic port and naval base, Cherbourg has good bathing and a casino, and it is a fine centre for viewing the splendid coastal scenery of Cap de la Hague. In the neighbourhood are places



DIEPPE FROM THE CHÂTEAU: A VIEW SHOWING THE CASINO (FOREGROUND), THE FINE BOULEVARD DE VERDUN, AND THE BEACH.

Photograph by Chemins de Fer de l'État.

such as Barfleur, noted for its lobsters, Bayeux and Caen, the Château of Tourlaville, and between Cherbourg and Valognes is a very fine old château which is the ancestral home of the great Norman family of Bruce, from which King Robert the Bruce of Scotland traced his descent. Granville, on the other side of the peninsula, has a good view of Mont St. Michel, and is one of the oldest of the resorts on the coast of Normandy.

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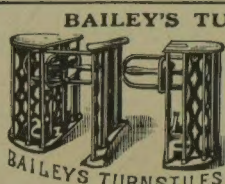
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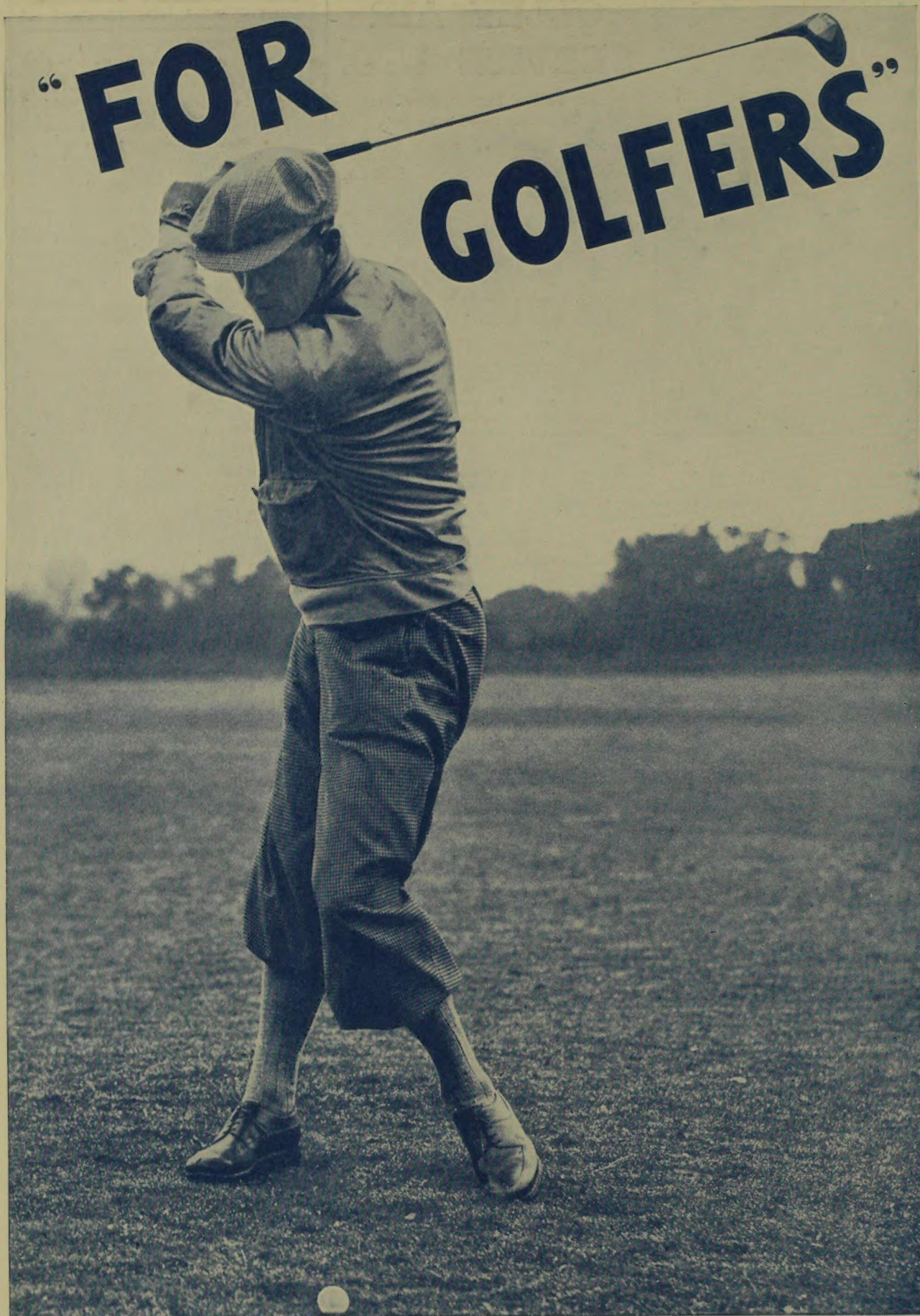
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